



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-097  
Monday  
20 May 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-097

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20 May 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** On 6 May 1991, the DAILY REPORT will begin phasing in new radio and television sourcelines that reflect how a station identifies itself. This change eliminates the "Domestic Service" and "Television Service" designations in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cameroon

### Hayatou Meets Opposition, Discusses Violence

AB1805193991 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network  
in French 1900 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] The political parties were unable to say no to the prime minister. Koumbi Hibilitik Ahmed, chairman of the Cameroonian Republic Union [UCR], met late this morning with Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou. After the meeting, the UCR leader made the following statement to our reporter, Bruno Harana:

[Begin recording] You saw violence on the Cameroonian television screen yesterday, and everybody condemned this violence. If you share the same view as I do, everybody condemned the violence. Who caused the violence? If everybody is condemning violence, that means that violence was shown there. But who is against whom? Concerning my discussions with the prime minister, I would like to implore you to allow me to relate the contents of our discussions, first to our militants, because I am going to have a first meeting with them on 25 May. As the UCR always wants to contribute to the peace and the consolidation of our national unity, its prudence will never be found wanting. I would like to tell you that many movements have preferred not to respond to this call. But we think that without this consultation, we have no right today to guess what the prime minister intends to do. I have said this with conviction in view of his willingness to work for reconciliation. I hope that every Cameroonian will wait until the prime minister has the time to draw all the necessary conclusions and to decide. We need not react before knowing what he will do because I am sure that he will consider all the opinions that he has received. That is to say that the majority opinion will predominate. I am therefore appealing to all the parties to be a little more patient, understanding, and tolerant. Let us therefore wait until the conclusions are drawn, and everyone will then know what to do. If it necessary to condemn him, we will condemn, and I would also like you to allow me to ask Cameroonians to go to work. I have learned that leaflets have been circulated, and especially because 20 May will be a national day of mourning for the heroes, they say. As for me, I think that in the Bamenda tradition, we do not mourn the death of heroes, but we do celebrate the death of heroes. I therefore hope that 20 May will be a day of feasting for these heroes rather than a day of national mourning. I therefore hope that Cameroonians will participate en masse and with much joy in their festival, the only festival that we have in our country and nation, and that people must not yield to the pressure of the trade union. [end recording]

Three other opposition parties are expected this afternoon. They are the National Union for Democracy and Progress, UNDP, the Cameroonian Democrats' Party, PDC, and the Cameroonian Pan-African Congress. It is only this last party which demanded excuses while the others judged it worthwhile not to express themselves. However, the prime minister received the Executive

Bureau of the Lutheran Evangelical Church this afternoon, led by its president, Pastor Sansare Ante-Pierre, and the Executive Bureau of the Cameroonian Baptist Convention, led by its executive secretary, Reverend Pastor Samuel Ngoum. Other meetings have been planned for tomorrow.

And concerning the political parties, I would like to announce that today the minister of territorial administration signed the decision legalizing the existence of the People's Solidarity Party, PSP, whose headquarters is in Yaounde. This party, whose documents arrived at the Ministry of Territorial Administration on 10 April, can now carry out its activities respecting the laws and regulations of the Republic.

### 'Precarious Calm' Reported After Douala Protest

LD1805194591 Paris International Service  
in French 1830 GMT 18 May 91

[Excerpts] A demonstration was held in the streets of Douala, the Cameroonian economic capital, this afternoon. Various demonstrations are also due to take place over the next few days in most of the main towns of the country, with the notable exception of Yaounde, where the demonstration scheduled for tomorrow by the opposition has been banned. [passage omitted]

We have a report from our special correspondent, Jean-Karim Fall, on this afternoon's demonstration in Douala:

[Begin Fall recording] How Many Deaths Does Paul Biya Need To Understand the Country Needs Freedom is the question stretched across a banner at the head of the procession organized in Douala this afternoon. The students, numbering 4,000-5,000, marched through the main streets of the town to pay their last respects to the four people killed 48 hours ago when the demonstrations were most intense. [passage omitted]

As paradoxical as it might seem, the town is not in a state of siege. The police are discreet, the Army is protecting the administrative buildings, and the helicopter which was overflying Douala in the early afternoon has disappeared this evening. In short, a precarious calm reigns in this town, where thousands of Cameroonians are wearing a red card on the back of their jackets which reads: Red Card for Paul Biya, He Must Go. This is an allusion to soccer and to the outstanding performance of the Cameroonians in the Italian World Cup. [end recording]

In France, various Cameroonian organizations have called a rally for 25 May in Paris.

### Board Creates 2 Universities; Classes To Resume

AB1905194891 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network  
in French 1900 GMT 17 May 91

[Report by Alphonse Tchuban Biyik]

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the Board of Governors of the University of Yaounde took place in the



university's chancellery hall on 17 May. At the end of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The creation of two new universities: The Board of Governors is happy about the creation and organization of two new universities in addition to the University of Yaounde. These two new universities are meant to improve the running of the University of Yaounde. The Board of Governors stated that the Board of Administration has confirmed that the University of Yaounde is ready to begin preparations for opening the two universities.

2. End of year schedule. The following schedule was adopted: Classes will resume on 22 May and end on 15 June. The first session of examinations will begin on 20 June and the second session will begin on 2 September.

3. Security on the university campus: Aware of the fact that classes were suspended because security was lacking on campus and its environs, the Board of Governors reaffirmed that there can be lasting peace only if all the partners feel security has been restored. Consequently, they recommended that the public authorities, teachers, students, inhabitants, and all responsible people contribute to the consultation meeting aimed at reconciling all those concerned.

4. Organization of student representative assemblies: The Board of Governors examined conditions that will enable significant student representations to be set up in each school and at the university. It also recommended that the chancellor organize free and democratic elections of student representatives as soon as classes resume.

### **Proposed Civil Disobedience Called 'Failure'**

*AB1805203091 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network  
in French 1900 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Some opposition parties, hostile to the dialogue proposed by Prime Minister Sadou Hayatou, announced a day of civil disobedience. What has been the outcome of the first two days of this operation of civil disobedience? Apparently, it has been a fiasco. The proof of this is that anywhere there was a demonstration, the organizers had to use force to prevent citizens from going about their work. Here is Michel Kabenda with the outcome of the first two days of the operation:

[Kabenda] It is worth recalling first of all that following a meeting held on 11 May in Bamenda, the opposition parties meeting that day did not disclose the means they were going to use to attain the first objectives in their action plan—ghost towns on 16 and 17 May with civil disobedience, a boycott of classes in high schools, boycott of civil [word indistinct].

Some people took the opposition to be sufficiently popular and persuasive to the point of thinking that they would carry the citizens with them to their action plan. It

can be noted right away that Operation Ghost Town has failed generally because the overwhelming majority of citizens did not spontaneously join in and instead went about their normal duties in most parts of the country.

The convincing proof of this failure is that wherever social activity was disrupted, the demonstrators had to use force, and worse still, use violence, barbaric acts unworthy of a civilized society. Here are some examples: At Guider, in the northern province, some peaceful and loyal citizens were attacked, and the house of a deputy called Harouna was set on fire. This fire reached the house of Madam Assta, president of the Maloume branch of the women's wing of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, and some streets were blocked. Yesterday morning in Kouma, shops opened normally, evidence that the citizens only wanted to go peacefully about their work. It was then that a gang launched an intimidation campaign from the Tango working class area throughout the town. The result was that by midday, the commercial center had to close down completely after attacks from aggressors.

In Douala, some truants who had turned into real terrorists extorted money from peaceful citizens, forcing them to buy rose-colored pieces of cardboard printed, it can be conjectured, by the organizers of Operation Ghost Town. That some of the organizers later, with a guilty conscience, condemned the violence does not minimize the gravity of the offense committed. Some teenagers were thrown into vehicles all by themselves; the interim results indicate three people dead in Douala, one in Kouma, another one in Mvoua, not to mention the destruction caused. Do these organizers have no conscience?

Fortunately, the proposed civil disobedience did not come about. The reaction to the terror that was unfortunately noted in some towns is evidence that the Cameroonian people in their overwhelming majority have opted for freedom.

## **Chad**

### **Presidency Issues Statement on Democracy Program**

*AB1705155091 Ndjamen RNT Radio in French  
1900 GMT 15 May 91*

[“Press communiqué” issued by the Presidency on the formation of political parties in Ndjamen on 15 May]

[Text] In an interview he granted to the Chadian National Broadcasting Corporation on 21 April 1991, the president of the Republic stated: Within a period of 12 months, we could reasonably say that we are in a position to set up structures to enable the formation and operation of parties. That statement summed up the president's (opinions) on the country's march toward a democratic system, and the establishment of the various components of this democratic system. Concerning the

initial stages which are certainly the most important, the intentions of the president of the Republic and the government are:

1. The setting up, between now and June, of a commission charged with drafting a document that will permit the legalization of political parties. This will be done with the participation of citizens from all shades of opinion.
2. The setting up of political parties at the beginning of 1992.
3. In May 1992, a national conference will be held to draft a constitution that will be put to a referendum. Later, there will be elections—presidential, legislative, and so on.

The government is charged with setting the necessary conditions for the implementation of this program. The most important conditions for the realization of this program are security, stability, and the smooth running of the administrative machinery and the economy. These government concerns are in line with the major demands of Chadian men and women. Contacts are being made at all levels, and these contacts will involve all shades of opinion because the participation of all will be required to set up the structures leading to democracy as well as to achieve the most conducive atmosphere for the introduction of this democratic system.

## Rwanda

### Military Observer Group To Begin Deployment

EA1905151891 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French  
1800 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] The members of the neutral military observer group are complete now and will soon start being deployed, as Florent Kampayana tells us from Byumba.

[Begin Kampayana recording] The military observer group that will supervise implementation of the N'sele agreement is now in the final phase of its work. The group, of which we have only seen the heads of delegation from Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, and Rwanda since 8 April, is complete as of this morning. The remaining members arrived today at the group's general headquarters in Byumba, where the OAU flag, which will fly over

the liberation committee headed by Brigadier General Hashim Mbita of Tanzania, has already been hoisted.

The members are: 15 each from Burundi, Zaire, Uganda; and five Rwandans. The Rwandan Patriotic Front rebel [inkotanyi] members, despite the fact that they are observers, like Rwanda, have not yet arrived. After the final formation of the group, Brig. Gen. Hashim Mbita first held discussions with his men on all practical modalities for facilitating their task after their deployment in Ruhengeri and Mutara.

It is worth recalling that the heads of delegation are Colonel (Bondonga) of Zaire, Colonel Ntako of Burundi, Captain (Agaba) of Uganda, and Colonel Gatsinzi of Rwanda. [end recording]

### Belgian Envoy Departs After Cooperation Meetings

EA1805123591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French  
1115 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Major General (Rene Reuben), head of the Operations Division of the Belgian General Staff, left Kigali this morning after inaugurating the Kanombe [east of Kigali] military hospital. He was in our country from 11 to 16 May, leading a Belgian delegation which took part in the annual meeting of the Belgian-Rwandan joint commission for military cooperation.

During the meetings, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual and friendly understanding, the head of the Belgian delegation reiterated Belgium's desire to continue providing and even increasing aid for military cooperation projects. Belgium has notably increased direct financial aid to the Rwandan Armed Forces from 35 to 50 million Belgian francs.

Gen. (Reuben) also visited the Belgian military projects of the Higher Military Academy, the Commando Training Center in Bigogwe, and the Kanombe medical and social center, where he inaugurated three new buildings built through the military technical cooperation, a laboratory, an operation and hospitalization building, and an emergency and selection center [centre de triage].

The Belgian head of delegation, accompanied by the Belgian ambassador and the head of the military cooperation mission, were received by the president of the Rwandan Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, on Wednesday, 15 March, at 1630.

## Ethiopia

### 3d Army Destroyed; Another Offensive Begun

*E11705180991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Tigrigna to Ethiopia 1500 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] Continuing its offensive begun yesterday, the heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] in its Operation Waleign has destroyed the 3d Revolutionary Army of the Dergue. The heroic EPRDF Army, continuing its devastating attack yesterday on the Dergue's 3d Revolutionary Army, is continuing with victory after victory. Our heroic army, mobilized from (?Shiro) and Mezezo in northern Shewa, has fully captured the area from Kachisi to Tarmaber, while the forces mobilized from eastern Welo have annihilated the Dergue Army entrenched in Ch'efa town and also liberated Bati town. Hence, our army has managed to control completely the route that links Addis Ababa with the town of Aseb.

It was learned that this morning our people's army has begun another offensive on the Hayk and Guguf fronts. Hence the EPRDF calls on the Dergue Army to realize the situation and to hand themselves over peacefully to the EPRDF. The EPRDF council has also called upon Dergue Army commanders to understand and realize the situation and to allow the army they lead and they themselves to surrender peacefully. If they do not comply with this call, then soldiers will take action individually.

### Sites of Fighting Reported

*E11805233391 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 May 91*

[Excerpts] It was stated that the revolutionary and people's Army is engaged in decisive fighting to counter the renewed offensive begun in different areas by the Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front] and Sha'biyyah, [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] in a bid to fragment Ethiopia's unity. According to a statement issued by the national campaign supreme command today, the fighting is going on in Hayk, Kembolcha, Bati, and other areas near Dese in southern Welo administrative area. It is also ongoing in Tarmaber and near Debre Sina and other parts of northern Shewa administrative area and in the Guder and (Wunchit) areas in western Shewa administrative area. [passage omitted]

The supreme command noted that inasmuch as the Weyane and Sha'biyyah offensive to fragment Ethiopia is being assisted by foreign forces and supported generously with food and ammunition, the people should stand alongside the revolutionary and people's Army with a firm resolve to counter the arrogant war begun by the Weyane and Sha'biyyah, who rejected the peace call and continued their offensive on all fronts. [passage omitted]

### 'Anti-People's' Groups Warned

*E11905143091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 18 May 91*

[Statement Number 1.1 released by the General Council of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, on 17 May; place not given]

[Text] To the broad masses of the urban and rural dwellers of north Shewa and south Welo and its environs, who have been languishing under the cruel oppression and exploitation of the Dergue and who will be freed by the EPRDF army's Waleign Campaign:

There is no doubt as to the outcome of the heroic EPRDF army's campaign to annihilate the Dergue's army, stationed in north Shewa and south Welo. Our heroic army will not (?rest) until it liberates every town and place. It cannot, however, reach and control all the towns and places while it is still engaged in fighting, as is clear to everybody. Hence, until our Army, with the people, normalizes the situation, it is clear that there will be some anti-people (?groups) who want to destroy people's property, government institutions, public establishments, and schools; who also want to fight; and who by exploiting the situation disrupt the security of the people and the area.

Hence, it is your obligation to defend and control the situation. Until the EPRDF's army reaches you, organize yourselves and defend the people's and your country's wealth, property, and establishments, and keep a careful watch day and night for the robbers who want to plunder and destroy the property of the people and your government. And [words indistinct] those forces who are ready for destruction and devastation. Our army, who is your defender, will reach you wherever you are in a short time.

Taking this opportunity, we would like to warn those who are planning to plunder the people's and government property to desist from such evil acts. We would also like to take this opportunity to tell those who are engaged in and are also working for the destruction of the people's property or government institutions that the EPRDF will consider them criminals of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. Therefore, if anyone is engaged in these evil acts and escapes from the hands of the people, the EPRDF will punish them the same way it will punish the WPE criminals after the situation is normalized, after carefully examining those who engaged in the evil acts.

### EPRDF Captures Dese, Kembolcha, Ambo

*E11905115691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] Continuing its brilliant victory, the heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular army has captured Dese, Kembolcha, as well as the town of Ambo. [musical interlude]

The heroic EPRDF popular army, which began a large-scale offensive known as the Waleign Campaign on 16 May, continued its operation and yesterday, 18 May, achieved a brilliant victory. After placing the Third Revolutionary Army of the Dergue in a trap by controlling Tarmaber and [word indistinct] and continuing to hunt down the remaining soldiers, our heroic popular army liberated the town of Dese, capital of Welo Administrative Area, yesterday, 18 May, at exactly 1500.

In a similar operation, it liberated the town of Kembolcha, which was the headquarters for the Dergue Third Revolutionary Army and which is in a very important strategic position. It has continued to hunt down Dergue soldiers who had already fallen into the trap.

In another development, our heroic army, which had already foiled a large-scale offensive begun by the Dergue, has liberated the town of Ambo for the second time in the offensive which it began on 17 May, and it has continued to hunt down and punish the dispersed and fleeing Dergue soldiers.

Listeners, we would like to inform you in advance that details of this brilliant victory will be released as they are received.

#### **EPRDF on Offensive, Peace Talks**

*EA1905122891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 May 91*

[Statement issued by the office of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) General Council on 18 May; place not given]

[Text] Some people have begun to the spread news that the EPRDF may not participate in the London peace conference because of the Waleign Campaign it began this week. The Dergue and its puppets are sending out accusations that the start of the EPRDF's Waleign Campaign shows that it is not ready for peace talks.

The EPRDF's stance on the issue is clear and has been revealed in a manner about which there can be no dispute. The EPRDF is ready for peace talks at any time. It will not, however, stop its armed struggle or restrict it just in the hope that peace talks will begin. It will intensify its armed struggle until the Dergue accepts a peaceful solution. At the same time, it is ready to participate in constructive and fruitful peace talks and to make the necessary contribution.

Thus, the EPRDF still reaffirms the firmness of its resolution to participate in the London conference and its readiness to make the necessary contribution. The parties that expressed their desire to participate in the peace talks signed no agreement to halt or limit the war until the peace talks succeed.

On the other hand, it has been revealed to all parties concerned that peace talks are needed to create a situation that will permit an end to the war. Thus, as the fighting has been continuing, the EPRDF believes that

nothing should stop the London peace conference. It must be understood that at a time when there is hope for peace, it is the Dergue itself that has caused the fighting to intensify.

The Dergue has continued to press-gang many thousands of Ethiopians and has carried out military training in its intensive preparations to wage war in general, even before and after it expressed its readiness to participate in the peace talks. Moreover, after it had affirmed its participation in the peace talks, the Dergue carried out intensified offensive attempts against the EPRDF army in the Ambo area—attempts which failed. The action taken by the EPRDF is correct and necessary so as to stop the Dergue's war preparations and challenge its offensive efforts as well as to make the Dergue realize that it has no choice except peace talks. Based on this reality, the EPRDF reaffirms on the one hand its readiness for constructive participation in the London conference and on the other hand its action of unlimited armed struggle until the Dergue accepts peace.

#### **Offensive Reported South of Asmara**

*EA1905220491 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 May 91*

[Excerpts] The national campaign supreme command issued a statement this evening. The offensive launched by the Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front], with the support of the Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and foreign forces, aims to make Ethiopia extinct. Real Ethiopians are dying, while the rest are being oppressed in areas where the tribalist forces are intensifying their fighting. Based [words indistinct] the Weyane and Sha'biyyah have reached the last chapter of their plan for extinction, saying that this is the right time to divide and make Ethiopia and Ethiopians capitulate.

They are Ethiopian compatriots who stood firm for the unity of Ethiopia. They bleed. To achieve their evil acts the rebels are hurrying in different directions. The Weyane and Sha'biyyah have deceived many into thinking they believe in a peaceful solution, and many had expected something positive to come after the third extraordinary meeting of the Shengo [parliament]. [Passage indistinct] and they have replied to the call clearly and practically. [passage omitted]

Today they have started an offensive on the Dek'emhare front in Eritrea. The 2d Revolutionary Army is struggling as before to contain this fighting. [passage omitted]

A peaceful solution is always what the people want. The Weyane and Sha'biyyah are trying their best night and day to fulfill the objectives of the anti-Ethiopian forces. Even though we remain firmly alert to facilitate the transition process, we cannot tolerate this aggressive war. Ethiopian sincerity is always interpreted as innocence. [passage omitted] It is time for all Ethiopians to fight. [passage omitted]



**'High-Ranking' Officials Said Captured**

EA2005103591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 20 May 91

[Excerpt] It has been learned that the heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular army has captured a considerable number of high-ranking military and civilian officials in its swift offensive carried out against the Third Revolutionary Army of the Dergue. [musical interlude]

In the brilliant offensive carried out by the heroic EPRDF popular army in the Walehgn Campaign against the Third Revolutionary Army of the Dergue, among the high-ranking military officials that were captured was Brigadier General Ayelew Gebre Egzi, who was the chief commander of the (operational) force.

Among the high-ranking civilian officials captured by our heroic popular army in the operation was Tekle Mariam Mengistu, who was first secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia for southern Welo. It has also been revealed that Ambachew Alemu, who was the first secretary for northern Welo, was among those killed. [passage omitted]

**\* Israeli Immigrant on Relations With Nation**

91AE0357Y Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Mar 91 p 2

[Interview with Rahamim El'azar, a leader of the umbrella organization of Ethiopian immigrants, by Gid'on Alon; place and date not given]

[Text] [Alon] According to reports that arrived last night from Ethiopia, the regime of President Mengistu Haile Miriam is in danger. Do you think it is possible that the rebels will succeed in expelling Mengistu?

[El'azar] According to information which has reached me, too, Mengistu's regime is in danger. The rebels who are supported by the leader of Libya, Mu'amar al-Qadhafi, and who were previously supported by Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, are waging a continuous battle against the regime and they are nearing the capital, Addis Ababa. At this stage, there is no certainty that the rebels will succeed in toppling the regime, because Mengistu has proven in the past that he has exceptional staying power and he has succeeded in extricating himself from many perils.

[Alon] Is there a direct connection between the internal struggle over rule and the halt in Jewish emigration since the beginning of March?

[El'azar] Officially, the government in Ethiopia gives technical reasons for the halt in emigration, but it is hard for me to believe that they have completely stopped giving exit passes to Jews just because of technical reasons. According to foreign publications, there is a connection between the tense internal situation in Ethiopia and the halt in emigration. Foreign sources point out that Ethiopia expressed dissatisfaction with the fact

that Israel did not fulfill promises of aid she gave, and Mengistu is using the Jewish "card" to pressure Israel and through her the United States, which has reservations about his Marxist regime.

[Alon] On Thursday the spokesman for the foreign ministry published an official announcement, according to which "the hardships encountered in the process of unifying families from Ethiopia have found their solution and soon immigration will be resumed." In your estimation, is there cause for optimism?

[El'azar] I am very happy that the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that, but I will be even happier when I see the Ethiopian immigrants arriving in Israel. At this stage, not one immigrant has arrived in Israel since the first of March; this after more than 2,000 immigrants arrived from Addis Ababa during the months of January and February.

[Alon] Do you have complaints against the government and the Jewish Agency that they have not done enough to bring the 17,000 Jews still in Addis Ababa to Israel?

[El'azar] In the last months, we have had no complaints about the government, the Jewish Agency, or Jewish groups working in Ethiopia. They have cared well for the Jews and their condition has improved from the point of view of economics and health. It is also a fact that the number of immigrants has gone up in the last few months. But now it is very hard to envision what their fate will be. If foreign nationals are forced to leave Ethiopia because of the situation and if Israeli Embassy staff are asked to leave, the Jews will be in great danger, because they are subsisting today from the aid given them by various agencies. They have no other means of support. It is clear to me that if a revolution takes place in Ethiopia, the Jews will be the most vulnerable group.

[Alon] That is to say, from Israel's standpoint, it is preferable that Mengistu's regime continue, despite the sharp criticism of it in the West?

[El'azar] Definitely. Perhaps this sounds ironic that I support the continuation of the Mengistu regime, despite its defects. But it is clear that if, God forbid, he is driven out of power, our interests will suffer, for in a fundamental way he supports the exodus of the Jews on the basis of reunification of families, and if he is replaced by another leader, there is no way of knowing what his position will be on the subject of Jewish emigration. In any case, we need to begin anew the efforts to save Jews. That means that in our position, a devil you know is better than even an angel whose character you know nothing about.

**Kenya****Moi Warns Against Multiparty Advocates**

E11805153891 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 16 May 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reminded Kenyans that a nation would develop

faster if its citizens clearly understood their obligation for the present and future generations. [passage omitted] President Moi was addressing the nation from outside Kipande House in Nairobi when he launched additional 10 Nyayo buses. With the addition of 10 buses, the Nyayo buses now plying various routes in the country will be 220 and 135 of them in Nairobi.

The president observed that it was unfortunate that some few people since independence have been engaged in empty talk instead of making meaningful contribution towards the nation-building. He once again called on Kenyans to respect themselves and maintain their dignity so as to give more meaning to the independence which was attained through a lot of sacrifice.

The president pointed out the problems facing the country will be greatly reduced through unity and when wananchi [citizens] are mindful of one another's welfare. President Moi also asked wananchi to be united against the advocates of multiparty politics whom he said wanted to plunge the country into chaos like in other countries in the region. He said that in the event of chaos, it was the ordinary people who suffered while those who were instigating problems will run away. The president said there were some few people, though educated, who were still mentally colonized and had discarded their African identity for the sake of foreign values. [passage omitted]

He told Nairobi residents to be watchful as there were many people who had flocked [to] the city from the trouble-torn countries in the region. [passage omitted] President Moi also thanked the Netherlands Government for heeding his call to avail grants for the purchase of the buses. [passage omitted]

#### **'Almost All' KANU Directors Relieved of Duty**

*EAT705231091 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] KTN has learnt that almost all the directors of the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], have been relieved of their duties. Sources told KTN that only the internal auditor, (Ashford Aburi), and the director for women's affairs, Julia Ojiambo, retained their positions. None of the staff at KANU headquarters were willing to comment on the move or give reasons for the action taken and the secretary general of the party, Joseph Kamotho, was reported to be out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The positions affected include the director of public relations and public policy, Jacob (Chumba), and his deputy, Samuel Njoroge; the director of education, Dr. (Nick Wanjohi); and his deputy Dr. (Gatheru); the director of recruitment and registration, Tom Obondo and the deputy director of legal and international affairs, (Confeus Karagura).

**ANC Suspends Government Talks; Demands Unmet**

*MB1805095891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0945 GMT 18 May 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has suspended constitutional talks with the government until such time as "progress" is made in regard to demands in its open letter to the State President Mr F.W. de Klerk, the organisation announced on Saturday [18 May].

The decision was reached at an all-day meeting of the ANC's highest decisionmaking body on Friday.

An extended ANC ultimatum to the government to act decisively on violence, including the dismissal of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, expired on Thursday.

"The ANC's extended NEC [National Executive Committee] reaffirmed its commitment to the demands in its open letter to (President) F.W. de Klerk.

"Until such time as progress is made in regard to these demands, the ANC will not involve itself in constitutional discussions with the government, or in any all-party congress to discuss the mechanisms for drawing up a new democratic constitution," the ANC statement declared.

ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo and senior ANC member and SACP [South African Communist Party] Secretary General Joe Slovo began addressing a media conference just before noon on Saturday.

**Further on ANC Suspension of Talks**

*MB1805111491 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has announced that it will not involve itself in any constitutional discussions with the government until progress has been made with its demands on ending the violence in the country.

It was also decided at an extended National Executive Committee meeting that the ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party], and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] will not attend the peace conference in Pretoria next weekend.

The secretary general of the ANC, Mr. Alfred Nzo, told a news conference in Johannesburg today that a series of mass actions were being planned to back up the demands. These included nationwide consumer boycotts, mass demonstrations on 15 June, and a national general stayaway.

Mr. Nzo emphasized that all other talks and working groups with the government would continue and that they would be prepared to discuss their demands with the government.

Instead of the peace conference planned by the government, the ANC executive said that it supported an initiative by religious leaders to ensure the convening of a broad-based peace conference. Mr. Nzo said that a preparatory committee comprising all the key actors, including the government, could be convened to arrange the peace conference.

**'Mass Actions' Announced**

*MB1805134291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1112 GMT 18 May 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has suspended constitutional talks with the government until such time as "progress" is made in regard to demands in its open letter to President F.W. de Klerk, the ANC announced on Saturday.

Discussions will, however, continue between delegations of the ANC and the government in a bid to secure "firm commitments" from the government on the ANC demands on violence.

An ANC extended National Executive Committee [NEC] meeting, its highest decision making body, reached the decisions at an all-day meeting on Friday.

The ANC, SA [South African] Communist Party (SACP) and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] would definitely not attend Mr de Klerk's "unilaterally called" conference on violence in Pretoria on May 24 and 25, the ANC extended NEC said in a statement.

ANC Secretary General Mr Alfred Nzo, accompanied by SACP Secretary General Mr Joe Slovo, read the statement at a Johannesburg press conference on Saturday.

To back up the ANC demands to the government—"which are all centred on bringing about a rapid end to violence"—a series of mass actions were announced on Saturday:

"These include:

"—Nationwide consumer boycotts, whose timing and duration will be determined according to regional conditions;

"—Mass demonstrations on June 15;

"—A national general stayaway on a date to be determined in the next few days."

Mr Nzo later told the media conference the general stayaway would probably not be longer than two days.

The ANC further called on all South Africans and the international community to observe Wednesday as a "day of fasting" in solidarity with political prisoners, especially those on hunger strikes.

The extended NEC also strongly condemned and dissociated itself from the series of bombings in central Johannesburg in the past 48 hours.



"The perpetrators are clearly those opposed to the negotiations process for a democratic South Africa," the ANC statement declared.

An extended ANC ultimatum to the government to act decisively on violence, including the dismissal of Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, expired on Thursday [16 May].

"The ANC's extended NEC reaffirmed its commitment to the demands in its open letter to F.W. de Klerk," the ANC statement stated.

"Until such time as progress is made in regard to these demands, the ANC will not involve itself in constitutional discussions with the government, or in any party congress to discuss the mechanisms for drawing up a new democratic constitution," the ANC declared.

It added, however:

"Delegations of the ANC and the South African Government have already met to discuss the open letter demands.

"These discussions will continue with a view to securing firm commitments from the government."

The ANC statement warned too:

"Unless the government and other parties implicated in the violence address this threat seriously by moving beyond rhetoric and posturing, unless they begin to take concrete and binding measures to end the violence, all South Africans will be the losers."

The ANC expressed its support for the present initiative of religious leaders to convene a broad-based peace conference.

Mr Nzo denied that the ANC was using the religious leaders to front what in effect would be an ANC peace conference.

"No single individual or party can resolve the conflict that exists in South Africa," the ANC statement pointed out.

"To this end, the meeting strongly supported a peace conference involving all parties and organisations.

"It needs to be a conference that reaches multi-lateral, binding agreements with obligations on all parties to act in accordance with these agreements.

"It was resolved that the ANC, SACP and Cosatu would not attend the meeting, called unilaterally by F.W. de Klerk, for May 24 and 25," the statement added.

To ensure a "workable and serious" peace conference, the ANC suggested religious leaders convene a preparatory committee comprising "all the key actors"—employers, labour unions, the spectrum of political parties, the government and religious bodies.

"Such a preparatory committee would be responsible for organising the peace conference," the ANC argued on Saturday.

"A peace conference must be a serious affair and not merely a symbolic event," the ANC statement added.

"Agreements with enforcement mechanisms need to be reached on such areas as:

- "—A code of conduct for all political parties;

- "—A code of conduct for the security forces;

- "—Elaboration on the powers and functions of any standing commission on violence, which should offer speedy and effective relief to victims of violence; and,

- "—A comprehensive approach to reconstruction.

"Rather than hastily and unilaterally convening a symbolic conference in an attempt to score tactical points, the government must use its powers to curb the violence and to ensure that its own security forces act impartially.

"We have still to see any real evidence of the government's bona fides in this regard," the ANC charged.

Expressing solidarity with political prisoners currently on hunger strikes, and others still in prison, the ANC claimed the government had "dragged its feet" for two weeks beyond the deadline, agreed to in the Pretoria Minute, for the release of political prisoners.

The ANC added it was outraged at the cruelty with which some of the hunger strikers have been treated. "Some have been put in mortuaries and told they will be left to freeze to death. Others who have suspended their hunger strikes have been charged by the prison authorities with 'attempted suicide', and sentenced to spare diet.

"We shall hold F.W. de Klerk entirely responsible for any deaths or debilitating injuries that may occur," the ANC declared. "We demand their immediate release."

Mr Nzo told the press conference Mr de Klerk had "still not communicated" any government decision on the ANC demand for a ban on so-called "traditional weapons", particularly spears and sticks.

The ANC extended its May 9 deadline to the government by a week, so that the government could consult with Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi about the controversial issue of spears and sticks.

The government on Saturday said it was studying the full text of the ANC statement, and it "hoped" to indicate later in the afternoon whether it would issue a response.

### **Slovo Clarifies 'Misconception'**

*MB1805122691 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has suspended constitutional negotiations with the government. That is the decision arrived at by the highest decision-making body, the National Executive Committee [NEC], in consultation with [South African] Communist Party and trade union officials.

Effectively, this means there will be no preparation for an all-party congress. The NEC took the decision because of the failure of the government to meet the ANC's demands on violence. The ANC says the situation will continue until there is progress towards meeting these demands.

Communist Party boss Joe Slovo told journalists in Johannesburg a short while ago that there has been a misconception about the ANC's ultimatum. It had never threatened, he said, to cut off all contact with the government.

[Begin Slovo recording] The open letter did not say that we would stop all contact with the government, or stop all talks with the government, unless they met the demands. It said that if the demands are not met, we would not engage in preparation for the all-party congress and constitutional discussions.

All other contacts with the government, as we are advised from time to time, will continue, and have in fact continued. There have been discussions, even in relation to these demands. The working groups have continued to meet and to discuss the implementation of the 30 April deadline. [end recording]

#### **ANC Suspension 'No Special Surprise'**

*MB1805145491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1438 GMT 18 May 91*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town May 18 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress]-alliance on Friday opted for a compromise on its ultimatum stance which leaves doors open to both the government and its broad patriotic front allies—the Pan-Africanist Congress, particularly, and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization].

Negotiating sources in the camps of all the major players were in agreement that the ANC decision, announced at a media conference on Saturday, to break off constitutional talks but to carry on addressing the violence issue with the government, was no special surprise.

The decision reflects what most observers in the liberation movement camp regard as the ANC's honouring of its obligations in terms of the Harare Agreement with the PAC on 15/16 April.

It removes any further doubt that the ANC is committed to follow through on the undertaking to present the government with a united front and to demand, as priority in any constitutional talks, a constituent assembly.

Any other decision would have left the proposed patriotic front stillborn even before its August ratifying congress.

It was already apparent from the utterances of the government's chief negotiator, constitutional development minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, inside and outside parliament this week that a stand-off was expected.

Dr Viljoen started chastising the movement during the debate on his budget vote and at a media conference as if in anticipation of the talks break-off and made a point of saying the government was not addressing the ultimatum.

The ANC decision, however, still leaves the door open for it to pursue concessions from the government on the violence issue in the meantime, and to ward off any international criticism that the ANC is putting politics before the tragic bloodshed in the townships.

The government is in no position to refuse meeting with the ANC on violence just because of its refusal to talk politics. Its carefully maintained moral position, particularly as seen in international circles, cannot afford to falter now, and thus in a sense make it the ANC's patient captive, while the latter gets its leadership and alliance priorities sorted out.

The ANC's ancillary announcements regarding mass actions, stay-aways and fasting is seen as additional measures to strengthen and accentuate the incumbent NEC's [National Executive Committee's] commitment to stern action.

This is particularly necessary to bring its general direction more in line with the militancy its grass roots displayed at the December conference, which is expected to be the yardstick for re-election in July.

While it is now clear that the ANC's National Executive Committee will persist in taking a hard line at least until the July executive-electing conference and then beyond August, it is unlikely that the government will relax its efforts to get ahead with its own agenda and try to convene an all-party conference.

Doing it without the ANC will however, just like the national summit on violence in Pretoria this week, be branded an empty gesture of pique or defiance.

Although some government sources have tried to remain hopeful of a compromise being reached, particularly on the demand for the dismissal of the two security force ministers, the inevitability of a break on constitutional talks has been unofficially accepted for some months now. It became apparent within the past fortnight that even an agreement on the traditional weapons issue would not put constitutional talks back on track.

The government is nevertheless expected to continue with serious attempts to get Zulu assagais, and AK-47s, out of politics. In this respect most negotiators believe ongoing consultation and talks between the ANC and the government will continue and may even be stepped up as the problem escalates.

It is now clear, after postponements of the ultimatum deadline and intervention by clerics, that there remains little chance of returning to the euphoria of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes for some months.

The ANC and the government will now probably each pursue their own agendas, calling separate summits on

violence and calling for differently defined and commissioned multi-party bodies, while time is allowed to put the ANC's two decisive congresses behind it.

After that all sides may finally come round to public acceptance of the often repeated maxim that: "Negotiations is the only game in town."

#### **Inkatha on ANC Talks Pullout**

*MB1805163691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1623 GMT 18 May 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party; a press statement by Dr M.G. Buthelezi, President Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)]

[Text] [No dateline as received]—It comes as no surprise to the Inkatha Freedom Party that the African National Congress [ANC] is already backing out of multi-party constitutional discussions, for the time being, and is calling for mass action. The IFP predicted long ago that they would do this. They will strike even more aggressive poses in the months and years ahead.

The ANC is playing games with the people of South Africa. They intend dragging what should be sensitive, thoughtful discussions onto street corners. They want to keep the pot boiling for their own benefit. It appears they still intend to try to make South Africa ungovernable.

At this tense moment in South Africa's history, the ANC knows full well what the results of their calls for consumer boycotts, mass demonstrations and a general stay-away will be; instability, more polarisation and intimidation of would be investors from investing in South Africa.

The ANC must be held accountable for every incident in this campaign. Their action should be seen for what it really is—yet another propaganda ploy.

This latest statement greatly concerns the IFP. We know what the ANC is up to. And it is time all South Africans woke up to the cynical and calculated manner in which they are attempting to manipulate the future of this country for their own ends.

Inkatha wants peace desperately. We are sick and tired of the ANC's bully-boy tactics. The IFP calls for the ANC to really talk peace with the government, Inkatha and all who have a positive contribution to make in saving lives and creating lasting peace and reconciliation.

The IFP has warned the state president that any political reliance on the ANC during negotiations would lead to a situation in which the ANC would throw its toys out of its cot every time it became frustrated and would then go to street corners to play brinkmanship with violent disaster.

#### **ANC Behavior Called 'Irresponsible'**

*MB1805181691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1808 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] Cape Town May 18 SAPA—The South African Government on Saturday accused the African National

Congress [ANC] of unjustifiable and irresponsible behaviour by refusing to attend President F.W. de Klerk's summit on violence scheduled for May 24 in Pretoria.

Reacting to an ANC statement that it had suspended "constitutional talks" and would not participate in the summit to end violence, the Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen said the meeting would go ahead as it was already assured of support.

"All the items listed in the ANC's latest statement, and which they indicated they would want to discuss at such a conference, can be and probably will be on the agenda and dealt with at the conference. The ANC knows this," said Dr Viljoen.

With regard to the ANC's decision not to participate in constitutional negotiations, Dr Viljoen pointed out that such talks had not yet begun.

"The government is ready to start negotiations on a new constitution with all significant role players in South Africa. Significant progress in this regard has already been made in bilateral and multilateral discussions with a wide variety of political and other leaders. There are no reasons for delaying the process," he said.

Dr Viljoen added that that ANC's maintenance of arms caches and an underground network was in contradiction of the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes. Furthermore, the planned mass action by the ANC would aggravate the violence.

#### **Viljoen Speaks on 'Transitional Arrangements'**

*MB1705071291 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] The National Party is prepared to consider practical adaptations to government during the transitional phase to a new constitution, but it is not prepared to replace the old constitution until a new one has been negotiated.

The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said this during the debate on his budget vote in parliament, in reply to calls for an interim government or other measures during any transitional phase.

He said that the government would introduce transitional arrangements that were acceptable to all parties, only after negotiations on the matter.

Dr. Viljoen repeated that the government had certain ideas regarding transitional arrangements. These included a formal or informal negotiating forum, influential leadership, an expansion of the cabinet, or joint working groups.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said during the debate that the government was working on a forced and artificial plan for nation building in South Africa.

He said that the government was trying to force the creation of a nation with limited or public violence.

Dr. Treurnicht also said there were serious differences of opinion in government ranks over the question of a black government. He said that the state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, was working purposefully in the direction of a black president, while the minister of finance, MR. Barend du Plessis, had said that the government was not in favor of a black government.

### **Mandela Remark on Violence 'Highly Suggestive'**

*MB1705172291 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1500 GMT 17 May 91*

[Text] A statement by Mr. Nelson Mandela, that violence in black areas might spill over into white residential areas, has been described as disconcerting by the the South African minister of constitutional development.

Dr. Gerrit Viljoen told Parliament in Cape Town that although Mr. Mandela had said that the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], would not support violence in white areas, the statement was highly suggestive. Mr. Viljoen appealed to Mr. Mandela not to increase the tension, but rather to try to diminish it.

### **Farmers Call Scrapping of Land Act 'Act of War'**

*MB1705161691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1422 GMT 17 May 91*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria May 17 SAPA—Army chief Gen George Meiring said on Friday he could categorically state that there were not, and would not be, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; ANC military wing] members in the SADF [South African Defense Force].

He was addressing 1,000 angry farmers at a national conference organised by the Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] at the Pretoria showgrounds to discuss security, squatting, land ownership and economic problems.

Replying to remarks made during the debate on security, Gen Meiring said he was tired of the effects of war, and that South Africa's problems should be solved by peaceful means.

The farmers had given him a hot reception, jeering and making interjections during the uniformed general's speech. Gen Meiring said it was unnecessary to establish any force other than the SADF's Commandos.

He had no doubt that with the necessary cooperation between the SADF and farmers, security problems facing farmers could be solved.

The Army currently had 76 companies deployed inside South Africa to maintain security. During its cross-border operations in earlier years, the SADF had never fielded more than 36 companies, he said. The farmers differed with him.

Mr Basie Breedts of Lydenburg struck a sympathetic chord in the audience when he said that if the SADF could not maintain order in the country, perhaps an alternative organisation should be founded.

Mr Fanie Erasmus said the top structure of the SADF could not be trusted, and were conniving against Afrikaners while they lay asleep at night.

A Mr Wagner said: "General, your men shot at us at Ventersdorp. Will you again allow gunfire against your nation?" A political observer said the farmers were more "radical" than he had anticipated. Radical remarks from speakers evoked repeated applause from the floor.

Aksie Boerekrisis [Boere Crisis Action] leader Mr Leonard Venter said farmers would not suffer a military commander who acted against his own people, and would remove such a commander from his post. "We will not accept a regional force that is cutting our throats," he said.

He alleged that all the weapons of the Coligny Commando had been withdrawn. Gen Meiring did not reply to this allegation.

TAU President and CP [Conservative Party] MP Dries Bruwer said the security forces had fired without justification at farmers at Goedgevonden, and he wanted to warn President de Klerk: "Violence begets violence."

A former commando commander, Mr Thys Basson from Zeerust, alleged there were commandos that were not functioning properly because of personality clashes between the command and members, and that the general should urgently address this.

A Mr van Dyk or Van Wyk, from Thabazimbi, taking up a remark by Gen Meiring, said farmers would oppose the proposed future constitutional dispensation. For this reason, they would be the SADF's "enemy". "We will be a threat to the future constitutional dispensation."

The conference proposed that all farming districts liaise on security issues with the TAU, which would liaise with the SADF.

SAAF [South African Air Force] aircraft constantly flew over the showgrounds during Gen Meiring's presence there. The conference unanimously adopted number of resolutions. These included that:

- The scrapping of the Land Acts be considered "an act of war" and that protest action be taken countrywide on May 23;
- The conference again send a delegation to President F.W. de Klerk to discuss farmers' grievances "in a bid to avert bloodshed";
- The TAU enter into talks with homeland leaders "to put the white farmer's case";
- A close corporation be formed to buy up land of bankrupt farmers; and that
- The option be held open of an "own" agricultural union being formed for conservative farmers.



Discussing squatting, TAU president Mr Dries Bruwer said Inkatha was smarter than people thought. It attacked squatter settlements because it was wise to the ANC's [African National Congress] plans of annexing land through squatting.

A farmer drew laughter from the assembly when he said: "You know things are going bad if you can't even throw dead your own kaffir [black person] with your own stone on your own farm anymore".

A dominee opened and closed the conference with prayer.

### **Explosion in Johannesburg Shopping Mall Reported**

*MB1705135091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1331 GMT 17 May 91*

[By Clyde Russel]

[Text] Johannesburg May 17 SAPA—At least three people were injured in an explosion at the Tony Factor Shopping Centre in downtown Johannesburg on Friday afternoon. The extent of their injuries was not immediately known and they were taken away in ambulances. It is believed an explosive device was placed in a toilet in the shopping centre.

The whole area around the centre was saturated with police and streets in a two-block radius around the centre had been sealed off. The blast follows a detonation in a Hillbrow restaurant on Thursday night, the defusing of two other mines in central Johannesburg on Friday morning and a bomb scare at the local Inkatha offices.

Police foot and dog patrols were on Friday afternoon continuing a block-by-block search of greater Johannesburg for explosive devices.

Witwatersrand Police Liaison Officer Captain Eugene Opperman said: "...The whole of Johannesburg, mostly the north and south, is our target. We have already issued a warning to the public to be on the lookout for suspicious parcels left in the open.

"While we cannot reveal full details of the operation, we can say we are mounting block searches and foot and dog patrols," said Capt Opperman.

In Thursday night's Hillbrow blast, seven people were injured when a Soviet-made limpet mine exploded at Garbo's Restaurant on the corner of Pretoria and Claim Streets shortly after 11PM. Police and forensic experts rushed to the scene, and after investigations, discovered the device to be a limpet mine.

Early on Friday morning, police raced to a Volkskas Bank branch, on the corner of Commissioner and Sauer Streets, after they were tipped off about a suspicious package.

Police discovered a limpet mine which was later detonated by explosive experts. An hour later, they found and defused another limpet mine in their own backyard—outside John Vorster Square.

The police also scoured the Johannesburg offices of Inkatha after they were alerted to a bomb threat. Police did not discover any device. Capt Opperman told SAPA the incidents indicated that "the curse of terrorism is not yet over as these bombs prove". After appealing to the public to be vigilant, he said police would also increase their vigilance for explosive devices.

### **ANC Denies Involvement**

*MB1705120091 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 17 May 91*

[Excerpts] The police have warned the public to be on the look-out for terrorist weapons, after the limpet mine explosion at a Hillbrow restaurant in Johannesburg last night and the defusing of two more limpet mines of Soviet origin in the center of the city this morning. [passage omitted]

The ANC [African National Congress] has condemned the bomb explosion. An ANC spokesman said that the use of violence was contrary to the policy of reconciliation of the ANC.

He said that rumors of ANC involvement were false, because the ANC had relinquished the armed struggle. He appealed to all South Africans to forswear violence, whether it occurred in Hillbrow or in Kagiso.

### **ANC on Winnie Mandela Conviction, Sanctions**

*EA1705102691 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom  
in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 14 May 91*

[Excerpts] Compatriots, the apartheid regime has once more shown its true colors in as far as the practice of justice is concerned by attempting to give the world and the people of our country an impression that it stands for our people's rights, and its judicial system is based on justice in the interests of the nation as a whole, when on the contrary it is not.

Crystal clear evidence of this is the court decision which once more finds a member of the democratic forces of our country, Comrade Winnie Mandela, guilty of having allegedly been an accessory to the assault of four antiapartheid activists two years ago. It has been indeed since the unbanning of our movement the intention of the regime to single out members of the democratic movement for elimination, intimidation, and assault. [passage omitted]

Countless other incidents took place in our country which reflect the violent nature of that regime. This time the victim has been Comrade Winnie Mandela, the head of our movement's welfare department, who has been unlawfully tried and found guilty by an apartheid court of crimes she never committed. [passage omitted] [musical interlude]

Compatriots, the apartheid legal system continues to portray itself as a human system, while it still keeps close to 1,500 in its prisons for political offenses, and a further 1,100 for what it terms unrest related offences. Much as

we know that the apartheid regime has failed to win our people's hearts, it has also failed to fulfil its undertaking to our people by not complying with the [word indistinct] in the (?Pretorian minutes) which commit them to release all political prisoners and allowing that all exiles to return within a specific time limit, as well as suspending all political trials. We further witness them engaging in acts of violence against the South African nation by such court decisions as the one involving such stalwarts as Comrade Winnie Mandela. This very act is not an act directed only at Winnie Mandela but it is an act meant to undermine the entire liberation movement.

The entire progressive movement in the country and the world at large has to condemn such activities by the apartheid system as they do not comply with our general call for the total dismantling of apartheid structures and the creation of the constituent assembly which shall be the only one to draw a legitimate constitution which shall be the basis of democratic law.

We cannot continue to let our people be judged by a judicial system on whose creation the majority of our people were denied any saying, or participation in its execution. It is a fact that a white prejudiced judge who works within the apartheid legal structure cannot and shall not in any foreseeable future be able to take an unprejudiced ruling against a black democratically minded woman such as Comrade Winnie Mandela. Our people have to be vigilant against any maneuvers by the apartheid regime to divide our people, or deviate them from the real issues affecting our country. It is now more than ever before that we need to intensify our demands that this unlawful regime give way to an interim government and work for getting the process of preparing for constitutional negotiations to get back into the right track. We need to force the regime to stop using its legislation for the victimization of the progressive individuals and organizations, no matter what pretext may be put forward. [passage omitted]

In this struggle we call on the international progressive forces to intensify the struggle to let sanctions to continue, as it is through such actions that we have been able to drag the enemy to dialogue. Through such actions and such actions again shall we be able to force the regime to concede to our demands for all power to be transferred to the majority of our people. The international community has to be made aware that whatever is taking place in our country, be it on negotiations or in the apartheid courts, is not taking place between equals but on the contrary, it is between those whose authority is based on a system that has been universally condemned on the one hand, and those who struggle for the realization of the principles enshrined in the charter of the U.N. and the universal declaration of human rights on the other.

The moral and political element which is at the heart of the problem should, therefore, not be lost. The duty of the international community, therefore, is to ensure that the two sides are treated with appropriate differentiation. It is also the duty of all of us to ensure that the imbalance of power on the two sides does not become an

impediment to the creation of a just society in which all shall be equal before the law.

Forward to the peoples' mass actions for the transfer of all power to the people. Victory is in sight and all power to the people.

### Winnie Mandela's Conviction Said To Aid ANC

MB1905114691 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 19 May 91 p 2

[Report by Ivor Powell: "Winnie's Fall Could Boost ANC"]

[Text] Unless Nelson Mandela shoots his party in the proverbial foot, this week's judgment against his wife is unlikely to have serious repercussions for the ANC [African National Congress]—and could actually lead to a strengthening of its position.

But it is almost certain to put a virtual lock on Mrs Mandela's political ambitions and career. As one ANC insider put it: "What the leadership is belatedly coming to accept is that the more Winnie rises the more the ANC will be weakened. The equation is as simple as that."

Sources said the judgment had important ramifications for the movement, among them:

- It is extremely unlikely that Mrs Mandela will be elected to any senior leadership position—beyond those she already holds—at the ANC's first national congress since its unbanning in July.
- It is equally unlikely that Nelson Mandela will again endorse his wife for public office or push her political career.
- The ANC's leadership is expected to consolidate the distance it established during the course of the trial between its organisational structures and the controversial Mrs Mandela.
- A degree of rapprochement is likely between the ANC and a significant core of UDF [United Democratic Front], MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] leadership alienated largely as a result of conflict with Mrs Mandela.
- A potential funding disaster—largely centred around international hostility to Mrs Mandela—could be averted for the ANC.

According to ANC insiders Mrs Mandela has, since her trial began, become too hot a political potato to handle.

After an initial burst of unquestioning support of Mrs Mandela—when, largely under the orchestration of general secretary Alfred Nzo, official NEC [National Executive Committee] statements loudly proclaimed Mrs Mandela's innocence and painted the trial as an apartheid plot—the ANC has systematically distanced itself from the scandals surrounding its deputy president's wife.

At one point, under attack from the media, Mr Mandela went so far as to promise to remove his wife from her position as head of Social Welfare, should the court find her guilty.

When judgment was delivered by Mr Justice M.S. Stegmann in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday [13 May], only a very subdued Mr Mandela was there from the ANC's core leadership group to hear it. The next day, when sentence was passed, not even he was present.

Mr Mandela, sources say, has reluctantly come to realise that his wife will now have to be sidelined from the ANC's visible leadership—and placed on a far shorter leash—if the party is not to face both crippling internal division and international censure.

If he does not, the vast majority of the NEC's membership and many of his closest advisors will be there to pull him back into line.

"Out of respect for Nelson, the NEC has allowed gross irregularities—like allowing Winnie to take part in NEC meetings before she had any portfolio. But it all went too far and you can be sure that kind of thing is not going to happen again," an insider commented.

Receiving the news of sentence in Cape Town, Mr Mandela avoided any political comment. An ANC statement released on Tuesday night, was equally non-committal.

Sources told the SUNDAY STAR it was "extremely unlikely" that Mr Mandela would at the party's July congress repeat the "mistake" he made last month in publicly supporting his wife in her abortive bid for the ANC Women's League presidency.

She already holds a portfolio—that of PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional chairperson of the ANC Women's League—which will ensure a minor position within the expanded NEC structure which is expected to be adopted at the congress.

But despite her command of a certain grassroots and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] power base, support for Mrs Mandela has dropped dramatically in recent months. Even in the Orlando East branch—specially created in order to give her a political home—disillusion [as published] has risen so high that after Mrs Mandela was found guilty on Monday, a branch meeting resolved to depose the one-time "Mother of the Nation" from its executive. The decision was however reversed in solidarity after Mrs Mandela's relatively severe sentencing.

What is causing most concern in the ANC is the threat of losing support at a time when the ANC's alliance with Cosatu and the South African Communist Party balances on a knife edge, and when its unwritten alliance with the former Mass Democratic Movement—as reconstituted in the burgeoning national civics movement—is equally tenuous.

Though there is little immediate tension on the issue, sources note that many of the leaders of this growing "independent movement" are precisely those MDM

spokespeople who in February, 1989, called for the ostracising of Mrs Mandela from the liberation movement in the wake of the events which resulted in the trial.

Mrs Mandela was found guilty of kidnapping four youths from the manse of Methodist Reverend Paul Verryn in late 1988 and of being an accessory after their assault. She received a six-year sentence, but was allowed out on a nominal bail pending appeal.

The judgement, sources say, has not only vindicated those people to whom Mrs Mandela in the witness box scathingly referred as "so-called leaders" but it has also brought into a new focus the "witchhunt" conducted against these leaders, their being labelled members of a secret "cabal" dedicated to hijacking the ANC's struggle, and the exclusion of many from the party's structures.

With Mrs Mandela's political wings clipped, it is likely that a period of rapprochement will follow and that closer relations will be built up between the ANC's structures and that marginalised leadership.

Over the past year, international opinion has deserted one-time media darling Mrs Mandela, who is now increasingly seen as a liability to the liberation movement.

However, balanced against this is a sympathy and respect for her husband, in some respects enhancing his already formidable international profile.

But unless Mr Mandela can now demonstrate that he is able to keep some check on his wife and prevent the recurrence of such scandals as erupted last week—when the alleged attackers of former Mandela United Football team member Andrew Ikaneng were traced back to Mandela's immediate coterie—he could lose the moral high ground again.

The issue is especially important in view of the fact that the ANC's international funding has been severely threatened. Especially in Scandinavian countries, where a good deal of ANC funding has to be approved directly by parliament, sources say it is becoming increasingly difficult to argue the ANC's moral case against the backdrop of the numerous scandals involving its leader's wife.

Some dimensions of the crisis became clear when, with unprecedented scruple, a number of donor countries and organisations refused to allow money they had given to legal defence agency IDAF [International Defense and Aid Fund], to be used for Winnie Mandela's defence.

Mrs Mandela has appealed against the judgement. However, unless the Appeal Court is prepared to make radically different findings from those of the Supreme Court and reject Mr Stegmann's findings in their entirety, it is unlikely that it will make any significant difference to the issues as they stand.

#### **Democratic Party Chairman Dies in Auto Accident**

MB1905203091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2025 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] Cape Town May 19 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] Chairman Mr Tian van der Merwe was killed in a car



accident in Cape Town on Sunday evening. Mr van der Merwe, the MP for Greenpoint and the DP's spokesman on law and order, died in Groote Schuur Hospital shortly after his vehicle was involved in a head-on collision on the main highway between Cape Town's city centre and D.F. Malan Airport. His death was confirmed by a family member who declined to be named.

### 17 May Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB1705122091

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Cries from the Grave—President de Klerk "must add spears to the list of prohibited dangerous weapons without delay," says the Johannesburg STAR in its 17 May page 10 editorial, and if this "means alienating [Inkatha leader] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, he must accept that as the price of strong leadership." But the African National Congress must offer a quid pro quo: It must assure that "its young zealots do not burn people alive merely because they are suspected of being political opponents."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Deadline Day—The African National Congress' attempt at "negotiation by deadline" is "wrong," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 May in a page 10 editorial. It asserts, however, that ANC leaders "see the sense of some behind-the-scenes negotiation with business, government and other politicians and church leaders," whose intervention "is all the more necessary because the ANC leadership has become obsessed with ultimatums." Violence cannot "be a bargaining chip," and when the ANC and Inkatha leaders do something about the violence, "maybe we can start trying to negotiate a common future." "Ultimatums may look good at the ANC's July congress, but they do little to stop the killings," the paper concludes.

#### NEW NATION

New National Civic—'Fresh Breeze'—"The first tentative steps towards the formation of a national civic association in Bloemfontein over the weekend represents an important development and a fresh breeze in our national political life," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 17-23 May. The initiative "is encouraging because it shows that some of our formations realise that the question of the building of a democratic culture in our country and the continuing struggle against apartheid must not only be left to political organisations—because these are tasks that are the responsibility of all our communities." "The rapid development of our country

will rely heavily on localised structures, whose intervention would be swifter and more effective than national structures." "At the same time, we must warn against whatever illusions some may have about the efficacy of civic bodies attempting to supplement the national liberation movement or political organisations." "Any attempts to turn the civics into alternative political parties would meet with their quick demise."

#### RAPPORT

Violence, a Moral Problem—"There can only be peace when all South Africans have peace," states Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on a page 14 editorial on 12 May. "The current wave of political violence not only threatens the black townships, but also undermines the climate in which a constitutional settlement can be reached, and the establishment of a new democracy for all." "One of the most distressing aspects of the violence, is how politicians try to place the responsibility on their opponents, and are themselves not prepared to search their own hearts." "It must be realized that violence, in the first instance, is a moral, and not a political problem."

#### BEELD

Farmers Must Rethink Actions—"Legitimate grievances is one matter. The handling of that matter is another. And this is where politicians appear on the scene," says Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 13 May in a page 8 editorial. "They are the ones who provoked the Afrikaners into carrying out the serious and audacious attack on sleeping men, women and children, with their insinuations," and which led "Andries Treurnicht into trying to justify these actions with his idea of a common law which would allow people to protect hearth and home." "Farmers who allow themselves to be used by politicians to play games with weapons must think deeply about the consequences." "It is good and well to dream dreams about a homeland for whites, and to refer to our own history, especially from 1899 to 1902, or to the liberation struggles of other nationalities elsewhere in the world. There is, however, one distinct difference: In all the other examples there was a definite move toward independence in a specific geographical area."

#### TRANSVALER

Distrust and Suspicion Obstacles to Negotiations—"Distrust and suspicion remain obstacles in the way of dialogue and negotiations," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 10 May in a page 6 editorial. "An important factor is that the ANC believes that whites are plotting with Inkatha and Mangosuthu Buthelezi in an attempt to isolate it. The government in turn suspects the ANC of being secretly led by Joe Slovo and the Communists." "There must be mutual trust before progress can be made on existing structures."

## Angola

### Savimbi Discusses European Tour, Peace Process

*MB2005081491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 20 May 91*

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), by unidentified Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel reporters on his arrival in Jamba on 19 May—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade President, you have just completed a major tour during which you achieved important victories. How was your trip back home?

[Savimbi] It proceeded in the best possible manner. During our trip we met with our vice president, who was heading our delegation to the negotiations. The vice president then returned to Portugal to sign the accords on 31 May. We continued our trip, and now we are here. Everything proceeded in the best possible manner.

I think that international opinion now understands what we have always said—namely, that those who wage war are the only ones who can make peace. We have shown the Angolan people and the international public that we could end the 16-year-old war in only one day.

[Reporter] What feedback have you received since the cease-fire order was issued?

[Savimbi] UNITA soldiers have been very disciplined. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party is also complying with the cease-fire. The most important thing is that we have managed to arrange a meeting in Luena between FALA's [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff and its members and members of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff. This was a step forward in that minor problems will in the future be settled by the military.

I fully agree with those who say that if Angola fails to achieve peace and democracy now, they will never be achieved. So, the UNITA and the MPLA-Labor Party leaders, as well as the Angolan people, have the responsibility of sincerely supporting the efforts being made so that our people may achieve peace.

[Reporter] UNITA's radio station and the international media reported that you would like to meet with the MPLA chairman prior to the signing of the cease-fire accords on 31 May. Will this be possible?

[Savimbi] Well, here is what I think: There has been a 16-year-old war in Angola. This situation is completely different from that in African countries ruled by one-party systems which decided to introduce democracy. In Angola there was a war, and in order to achieve democracy one must first attain peace.

This has been a long war. There was a great deal of resentment and bickering. Both sides present unacceptable positions to each other. In order not to repeat the Gbadolite farce, I think that for the sake of peace, and to convince Angolans that we are serious about peace, there should be a serious meeting between President dos Santos and me.

I have read in a newspaper that Dos Santos said that I suggested Sao Tome as a venue because I consider him a Sao Tomean. This was an unfortunate statement. Actually, the belief that he is a Sao Tomean is popular not only in Jamba but in Luanda as well. I did not call him a Sao Tomean.

I consider Dos Santos' Frontline group as having been a terror to UNITA. It continually harassed us morally. The group's so-called peace plan was a war plan. Fortunately, it failed, so we are not making an issue out of the host to a meeting between Dos Santos and me. The fact is that President Miguel Trovoadá is a mutual friend. When President Trovoadá stopped over in Luanda, he mentioned our friendship to President dos Santos. I thought that Sao Tome was the ideal place to meet. I was not being prejudiced, but Dos Santos does not agree with me.

Moreover, when we issued the unilateral cease-fire order 24 hours ahead of schedule, the MPLA continued to insult us. They said that UNITA was acting in bad faith. A head of state cannot act like this, and that is why the Angolan regime lacks morality.

So, we want to make peace and we ought to assume our new responsibilities. We issued a cease-fire order and the MPLA continued insulting us. We even had the idea of allowing General Ben-Ben to meet FAPLA's Colonel Egino because we are concerned about peace, while the MPLA is worried about retaining political power. It is no longer possible to hold on to political power. What matters is to be open and adopt a public policy.

I still believe it is a wise idea for President dos Santos and me to meet. They have been making statements such as: I am the head of state. All right—we agree with that because he is the head of state, so a meeting between Dos Santos and me will not mean a transfer of his title to me. They claim that they are the government, but I am not saying that it is not their government. I am merely saying that UNITA could not be overlooked. All their plans and alliances with friends and foes have failed.

We have entered a phase of peace. It ought to be true peace, a peace for which both sides have paid very dearly. Why cannot both leaders meet to discuss things? We are creating a situation whereby opportunists who claim to be a third force will accuse the MPLA and UNITA of having their hands stained with blood. Those who say this are opportunists and cowards who ran away and did nothing.

The MPLA says the *raison d'être* of its struggle was to fight against South Africa and UNITA because we were South African allies, although South Africa is today the MPLA's best ally. Everybody knows that. Regardless of

that, the reason for our struggle was to fight against the Cubans and the Soviets. Every Angolan and the whole world know that.

We should forget the past and discuss what we wish to give our people. The MPLA used to talk about the people it controlled, but we often doubted that they supported the MPLA. So, we should go to Lisbon after we meet in order to ease the tension—otherwise, we will repeat the Gbadolite farce. In Gbadolite we were forced to shake hands as in a staged show. This is no longer appropriate because today the meeting should be between leaders who recognize that mistakes were made in the past, and that we want to build a better future for all our people.

When Dos Santos says our people, I believe that he is part of the people. The same applies to me. So, how can we go to Lisbon and once again shake hands in a cold atmosphere? The people will immediately be doubtful. I think that the MPLA and UNITA are first and foremost responsible for the peace process and the democratization of Angola.

The small parties represent nothing, and they will not have any influence in Angolan affairs over the next year. I feel sorry for such parties because they represented people whom I thought had some morality. So, UNITA and the MPLA are the only ones that can consolidate peace and democracy. We should not allow the cowards and opportunists who had run away to make accusations against the combatants.

I am ready to talk to Dos Santos because when I ordered the forces to cease hostilities, they did it. When the MPLA took advantage of the cease-fire order and occupied certain positions, I told our forces not to react. Our forces complied with the order. I am convinced that our forces will adhere to the cease-fire. We have paid very dearly for peace because peace belongs to the people. That is why we fought.

It is also important to take into consideration that the world is wondering whether we will be able to settle our differences. We ought to show that we can adhere to a cease-fire. As Vice President Chitunda and Minister Lopo do Nascimento met, we could also meet. What else can be done to arrange such a meeting? The aim is to seal the accords with faith and trust.

[Reporter] Comrade President, we are very grateful that you gave us this interview. We would like you to convey a message to all the Angolan people.

[Savimbi] Well, I have the opportunity to comment on matters relating to the current situation. What matters now is that the people must have peace.

When I hear people saying that peace will not last and that the war will continue, I must point out that people ought to know the truth. The Political Commission will instruct our radio station, Vorgan [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel], to stop criticizing certain MPLA policies. Let us hope the MPLA does the same.

What about those who do not trust our plan? They do not know how to wage war and have never fought. What else do they want? They are not Angolans or patriots. They are political black marketeers who ought to be identified forthwith.

So, we ought to have faith in this plan because it is the only one which will bring peace to Angola. We do not want the military and the leadership of the two parties, nor the government, to be the only ones to assume the responsibility. We want the people as a whole to support this plan. This is the only plan that can bring peace to Angola.

I am convinced that the people themselves will be able to separate the wheat from the chaff. The wheat represents those who resisted, whereas the chaff embodies the small parties. Let that be clear. The MPLA and UNITA should have the responsibility of consolidating peace and leading the country to democracy.

As far as we are concerned, we will be loyal to our UNITA, our armed forces, and our common fatherland.

[Reporter] Thank you, Comrade President.

### **Luena Warring Factions Discuss Cease-Fire**

*MB1805194091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 May 91*

[Report from Luena by correspondent Paulo Cahilo]

[Text] The cease-fire in Luena is likely to be strictly adhered to. An official source in the Eastern Front Command announced this evening that a bilateral meeting between the sides involved in the armed conflict was held between 1100 and 1700 [1000 and 1600 GMT] today. The minutes of the meeting say that the two sides agreed to adhere to the cease-fire, and settled a number of issues that had been regarded as violations of the cease-fire.

The source added that at the meeting attended by high ranking officers of both sides, it was agreed to create appropriate mechanisms to exchange information should any incident occur. Both sides will make efforts to avoid incidents at a time when peace is what matters.

Other very important issues discussed at the meeting include the free movement of people, convoys, and vehicles carrying supplies for the residents. The two sides agreed to ensure in the shortest possible time the flight of aircraft that will only carry goods and passengers without hindrance to both sides and the ongoing process. Appropriate mechanisms will be created to ensure such flights.

In sum, people in Luena appear to have adopted a more realistic attitude in view of the cease-fire that has put an end to the 45-day bloody battle. A large number of people moved throughout the streets and wards today, trying to trace relatives or find out about those who died during the Luena battle. However, people are still skeptical. They feel that this could be a false start, but this is a normal attitude bearing in mind that armed UNITA

[National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] groups have been roaming the outskirts of Luena. Accordingly, people have remained in their shelters.

### UNITA Proposes Senior Officer Meetings

*MB1905091891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 19 May 91*

[Communique issued by the office of the president of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) commander in chief in Jamba on 18 May]

[Text] 1. UNITA expresses satisfaction with the order given by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Defense Ministry to its troops to cease all and every kind of military operation against FALA forces. The order was only issued through military channels after a 48-hour delay. This [words indistinct] however, our people from supporting and understanding the cease-fire agreements. This delay caused minor incidents which should not in any way place in doubt UNITA's sincerity and honesty toward the peace process.

2. As a result of these minor incidents some UNITA soldiers were killed. The UNITA leadership believes, however, that it is improper for the MPLA propaganda machinery [words indistinct] discredit both parties in their desire to end the war. On the contrary, UNITA's leadership would like to propose that before the official signing of the peace agreements in Lisbon on 31 May 1991, the MPLA and UNITA leaderships should authorize their senior officers to resolve problems in order to enable them to adjust to the new peace situation. UNITA would like to take this opportunity to assure the Angolan and international communities that it will do everything possible to honor its pledges. To prove this, UNITA issued a cease-fire order through military channels and publicly announced it through its radio station.

3. UNITA soldiers have the sacred duty of implementing the cease-fire for the benefit of the Angolan people and to honor those who died for the fatherland. The Luanda government is called upon to adopt a new attitude for the benefit of our people.

[Issued] Jamba, 18 May 1991

[Signed] Army General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA president and FALA commander in chief

### UNITA, MPLA Officers Meet 18 May

*LD1905223591 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] An unprecedented event took place yesterday in Angola, when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] chiefs of general staff met under the scorching sun on the south bank of the Cassongo River. Five officers from each army studied maps, exchanged comments, and defined short-term

working methods. There were also debates on the separation of forces and other issues related to the urgency of ending hostilities throughout the country. The issues discussed at this historic meeting will now be appraised by the respective leaders of those present. It was decided that the frontline commanders in the Luena region should be in direct contact by telephone twice each day so as to resolve any problems which might arise. It was also agreed that there should be telephone contacts between the two general staffs, when deemed necessary. [passage indistinct]

### People's Assembly Approves Laws on Strikes, Press

*MB1505133891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] The People's Assembly ended its special session last night by approving the Law on Strikes. The session debated the draft laws on the press, strikes, and the draft law permitting the Angola National Bank [BNA] to issue new 5,000-, 1,000-, 500-, and 100-kwanza notes.

During the two-day meeting, the deputies approved with amendments the Law on the Press. Controversy surrounded Article 24 of the law, which says that the state has exclusive rights over radio broadcasting in the country through Angola National Radio. With 157 votes in favor, 26 abstentions, and eight votes against, the revised version of Article 24 states that radio broadcasting is carried out by the state, but a special law may outline the conditions under which licenses can be granted to private radio stations of a national nature.

The Law on the Press consists of 63 articles. It has two new clauses—namely, the need to establish newsroom councils within the news media organs, and the creation of a news media council. The law governing the activities of the news media council will be submitted as a matter of priority to the Council of Ministers for evaluation, and subsequent approval by the People's Assembly. A further law will guarantee the right of political parties to broadcast their views, as well as their right to react to any statements through the radio and television broadcasting services.

The Law on Strikes was approved with 194 votes in favor, two against, and three abstentions. The drafting commission gave a detailed account of the chapter banning the exercise of the right to strike. Article 6 of that law states that the police, magistrates employed by courts and the office of the attorney general and public prosecutor, members of the prisons department, firemen, and civil servants assigned to military establishments do not enjoy the right to strike.

During its proceedings the People's Assembly approved and ratified the documents of the Estoril peace accords and the draft law allowing the BNA to issue new 5,000-, 1,000-, 500-, and 100-kuanzas notes.



## Botswana

### Economic Report Says Stability in RSA Essential

MB1305090491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0855 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Gaborone May 13 SAPA—The future of Botswana, as in all regions in southern Africa, was closely linked to the future of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], according to a review by Barclays Botswana.

The review, commenting on the future of Botswana from an economic and political perspective, has been published in Gaborone in view of the country's approaching 25th anniversary of independence.

It said the wild card was that if civil war erupted in South Africa, Botswana would once again become the refugee route with retaliatory attacks coming from South Africa.

"The economic stability of South Africa will be essential for stability in Botswana as dependency on South Africa has increased despite efforts to build up trade contracts with the SADCC."

Referring to income distribution, Barclays said it was steadily becoming more unequal, unemployment was growing, and the widening of public sector salary differentials—together with "a huge increase in highly paid expatriates"—was resulting in a society where the rich were displaying their wealth "arrogantly and conspicuously, while the poor become if not poorer, but certainly more envious".

On the political scene it said there was "a huge opportunity" for the opposition Botswana National Front, but its history of disorganisation, leadership incompetence, outdated policies and unclear alternatives made it little more than an irritant to the ruling BDP (Botswana Democratic Party).

"The next election is due in 1994 and the BDP are experts in awarding appropriate wage increases at the right time, and in organising drought relief and agricultural assistance for their supporters in the rural areas.

"A growing police force and army, both of which are relatively well paid and housed, will keep Botswana under benevolent control," according to the review.

## Lesotho

### Ramaema Announces Repeal of Party Politics Ban

MB1305140091 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English  
1130 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] The chairman of the ruling councils in Lesotho, His Excellency Colonel Pitsoana Ramaema, says Order No. 4 of 1986 which prohibited party politics has been repealed. Announcing this in the National Constituent Assembly today, Col. Ramaema said the aim was to give the nation an opportunity to prepare for the restoration of democracy that will follow next year's general election.

He revealed that the government had established an election commission comprising public servants to prepare for the smooth running of the forthcoming election. The commission will be responsible to the minister of law, constitutional, and parliamentary affairs. Col. Ramaema called on the nation to support the commission as it will be impartial in its operation.

The chairman of the ruling councils also announced that independent international observers will be invited to monitor the election process. He commended political party leaders and the public for abiding by the requirements of the order while it was in operation.

He concluded by calling on all Basotho to work for the success of the election.

### Says Military Not To Contest Elections

MB1405171291 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1500 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] The new military leader in Lesotho, Colonel Elias Ramaema, said that the country's Defense Force will not contest next year's general elections. Col. Ramaema also told the Lesotho National Constituent Assembly that independent international observers would be invited to monitor the elections. Col. Ramaema said the Defense Force was not a political party, that its responsibility was to ensure the country enjoyed its full democratic rights and basic freedoms. He said Lesotho's Military Council had established a committee to prepare for and ensure the success of the general elections.

## Mauritius

### \* Ramphul 'Optimistic' on Japanese Participation

91AF1036B Port Louis THE SUN in French  
5 Apr 91 p 6

[Text] Optimism prevailed at the conclusion of the tour of European capitals and the visit to Tokyo by a Mauritian delegation headed by Sir Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister and minister of finance.

Meeting with Japanese counterpart Toshiki Kaifu at his official residence on 2 April, Jugnauth, who was accompanied by the secretary for domestic affairs and head of the Civil Service, Bhinod Bacha, asked Kaifu to visit Mauritius.

The Japanese prime minister said the response to the Mauritian model of development, the country's democratic tradition, and the harmony that characterizes our multiracial population was highly favorable.

He hailed the progress made by Mauritius under Prime Minister Jugnauth, and Kaifu feels that Japanese interest in the Mauritian offshore area will further strengthen ties

between his country and Mauritius. Jugnauth said he was struck by the Japanese people's love for work and discipline.

During meetings with businessmen headed by the prime minister, Secretary for Domestic Affairs Bhinod Bacha and the governor of the Bank of Mauritius, Sir Indur Ramphul, Japanese bankers, and businessmen took advantage of Jugnauth's presence to obtain details on his view of Mauritius as a regional financial center and the country's economic policy in general.

Contacted by phone on Wednesday, Bank of Mauritius Governor Ramphul expressed his optimism concerning the possible presence of Japanese bankers in the Mauritian offshore sector. He said: "We have accomplished a great deal in a very short amount of time. The representatives of respected financial institutions require a professional approach in the presentation of data and the organization of such meetings. By virtue of our professionalism, the seriousness of our approach, and our way of promoting the country's image as a regional financial center, international businessmen will gain an idea of our suitability as a true regional financial center."

"The very positive reaction on the part of a large number of bankers and businessmen in Europe and the Far East is encouraging and strengthens our conviction that we have taken the right path, which is a plus for Mauritius."

The Mauritian delegation, which left the country on 21 March, will return by Sunday, 7 April.

#### \* Amasimi Drug Depositions; ADSU Connection

91WD0715A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
20 Apr 91 pp 1, 5

[Italicized passages published in English]

[Text] The 2.150 kg of heroin valued at 25 million rupees that the 35-year-old Kenyan sailor Charles Halisi Amasimbi tried to sell on the Mauritian market came from a vast international drug network operating out of Sri Lanka. This is what has been revealed in the Amasimbi case. In fact, it was a drug trafficker from Colombo who in December 1990 shipped this large quantity of the drug to the Kenyan sailor who was supposed to sell it in Mauritius. Amasimbi, who was not here for the first time, transported these 2.150 kg from Colombo to Oman, where his ship *Aspia* had taken on a cargo of cement, before heading for Port Louis.

In addition to the information it has provided on this international drug network, the Amasimbi case reveals the role of some members of ADSU [Antidrug and Smuggling Unit] in drug trafficking in Mauritius. Some people, including Gaetan Duval, have, on the basis of this case, demanded an investigation into renewed drug activity in Mauritius.

Despite the information disclosed, does the Amasimbi affair provide sufficient evidence to condemn the ADSU as a whole? This is the question that comes to mind as we are leafing through the Amasimbi files, which at this

point consist of only the six depositions of the Kenyan sailor taken by ADSU between 1 and 20 February.

We have exclusive rights to publish the main parts of these documents to help our readers better understand this affair, which has now become a political issue.

At 0800 on Thursday, 31 January, the *Aspia* put down anchor in Port Louis. Amasimbi would remain on board until noon, when he decided to leave the ship to find the woman of his dreams, a certain Patricia...living in Roche Bois.

Before leaving the boat, he was careful to check and see if the five bags were still safe in his cabin. He locked the door and left for some fresh air. A few minutes later, he had already arrived in Roche Bois where he met Patricia. They went first to the registry office in Port Louis to fill out the customary forms required for their civil marriage. From there, they went to the Port Louis court. Why? Amasimbi does not say anything about it in his deposition and, when they left the court, they went back to Roche Bois, from where he returned alone to the port at about 1830.

He boarded the *Aspia* and went back to his cabin, where he changed his clothes and got ready to go to the "Dream On" discotheque in Grand-Baie. Twenty or 25 minutes later, he was at the "Dream On." He stayed there until 0030 on 1 February 1991. He did not explain how he spent that evening and gave no details as to the identity of the people he met up with there. Whatever happened, when he left the discotheque, he went by car to Pte-aux-Sables to spend the rest of the night in a hotel.

#### Meeting With Patricia

Early in the morning, around 0700, he left the hotel to meet Patricia in Roche Bois. Later, they went to the Supreme Court to file a sworn affidavit in connection with their marriage. Shortly thereafter, around 1100, Amasimbi went back to his boat after depositing Patricia at her house. He remained in his cabin until 1945, when he decided to go to Patricia's house once again. On the way, in the area of the roundabout near the port, "*a car stopped and the driver asked me where I was going*," he says in his deposition. He then asked the driver to give him a ride to Roche Bois.

However, in a second deposition taken on 2 February at 1300 at ADSU offices, he realized that the police had searched his cabin. During this operation the police discovered a packet that was hidden in a black leather bag and contained green leaves, suspected of being gandia.

#### Police Discover Two Packages

He bought this packet of drugs in Mombassa in May 1990, he said. According to this deposition, he did not know the identity of the trafficker. "*I bought a packet of marijuana in Mombassa from a man unknown to me for the sum of 1,000 Kenyan schillings*," Amasimbi indicated, explaining that he consumed the drug on board

the boat during his crossings. Nobody knew about the presence of this drug in his cabin. "Police cautioned me about the drugs and I replied 'It is mine,'" he said in the same deposition. The drug was then seized for the purposes of the investigation. Inside some clothing, the police discovered two packages containing \$7,401 (about 18,000 rupees). "I cannot explain how the foreign currencies happen to be found in the pocket of my overalls," he declared. An detailed accounting of the foreign currency produced the following results: 48 \$100 bills, 30 \$50 bills, 51 \$20 bills, 51 \$1 bills, and 3 \$10 bills. According to the police, they came from the sale of drugs, and they were seized at the end of the investigation.

Also on 2 February, at about 1445, Amasimbi gave another deposition in the ADSU offices. It was the third one since his arrest. In fact, he took up the thread of his first deposition that, he said, "is true and correct" but he wanted to add "something."

That "something" was in fact the crux of this affair. On 1 February, when he left his cabin at about 1715, he said that he was carrying with him "eight packets containing stuff that I kept in the cupboard." When he reached an area near Container's Park, Amasimbi hid the eight packets in a bush. Then he headed towards the roundabout on the main road to wait for a friend to arrive, a certain Raphael who, he said: "took my bicycle on loan." About 10 minutes later, he saw a car coming and it stopped when it arrived at where he was. It was a red Peugeot of the CG or CK series. He did not disclose its license number.

#### The 'Boss' and the Eight Packets of Drugs

The driver, according to this deposition, was alone in the car. He invited the Kenyan to get in next to him. Amasimbi accepted the invitation of the stranger and sat down in the front seat. That is when the driver "talked to me about the stuff that he wanted to buy." They decided to leave that place to go to the home of a potential buyer. Before leaving the roundabout, Amasimbi returned to the bush where he took four packets of drugs weighing 2 kg and went back to the car. The unknown driver then took him "to a house somewhere after the Champ de Mars." And there he introduced him to his boss who agreed to buy the drugs. Amasimbi told the boss that he had eight packets of drugs in his possession. According to his deposition, the boss agreed to take "the whole stuff but he was not going to pay at one time." The boss said he was prepared to pay 800 rupees a gram. Amasimbi left the 2 kg of drugs valued at 3.2 million rupees with him, in exchange for a promise to pay. As he noticed that it was still early when he was returning, he went back to Patricia's house. It was 1900.

#### Signature on Five Envelopes

After some time, he went back to the place where the drug was hidden. "At about 1955 hours, I collected the remaining stuff weighing about 5 and 1/2 kg. I returned to the roundabout and saw the car stationed on the left side facing the bus terminal. I entered the car and sat by the side of the

driver. The driver then asked me to give him 2 kg of the stuff, which I gave him. He placed the 2 kg of the stuff in the car by his side. The remaining stuff I concealed in my shirt. The car drove away. On the way somewhere after the roundabout of Roche Bois, police stopped the car. They searched me and secured five packets of the stuff in my possession. Police allowed the car to proceed along with its driver. Police did not at any moment search the car in my presence nor did they secure the 2 kg of stuff I gave to the driver. For all those transactions I have received no money," Amasimbi declared in his deposition.

After his arrest, Amasimbi was taken to the offices of ADSU. In his presence, the drug was put under seal in five envelopes that he signed. He told Assistant Superintendent Sooben that he could recognize the driver and the boss. He said that he could also show the police the boss' house.

Amasimbi indicated in that same deposition that the Colombo trafficker gave him some 7.5 kg of drugs to sell and that he was supposed to bring the money back to him when he returned to Sri Lanka.

#### Fifteen Packets Instead of Eight...

Here are some other disconcerting statements by Amasimbi to the police: "I have said that there were eight packets but, in fact, there were 15 packets. By the time the police officers were searching me, there were 3 and 1/2 kg. In seven packets. At the office I was shown only five packets. I cannot say what happened about the two other packets weighing about 1 kg of stuff. I know the police officers who searched me and I can identify them."

Two days later, on Monday 4 February, Amasimbi was again interrogated by Assistant Superintendent Sooben. He said that during the afternoon of Saturday, 2 February, he made the rounds of the city and Plaine Verte in the company of police officers. He was not able to retrace the car that he had mentioned to the investigators. However, at one place, he recognized a gray door. "It was through that gate that I passed to go to the house of the boss," he stated in his deposition. Later on, he described the boss as being of Indian origin, about 40 or more years old. He was not too heavy and he measured about 6 feet tall. In that same deposition, he said that he went into the house of Inspector T... to negotiate with the boss. "I gave the boss the stuff in the sitting room. We were three inside the sitting room, myself, the boss, and the driver. Up to now, I can say no that I have not seen the boss. I saw the boss only once in his house. I met him near the gate and we went inside the sitting room. I have been informed that the house that I showed to the police today belongs to Inspector T..., one of the officers who arrested me and whom I have identified. Inspector T... is not the person who presented himself as the boss, he could be other people living in the house and may be the brother of the Inspector or other of his relatives."



### Foreign Currencies and Savings

A week later, on Saturday 9 February, Amasimbi decided to talk some more. This time, to correct certain statements or to retract some of his previous declarations. This time he said that the foreign currency belonged to him. The \$7,401 were his savings. "I have saved the money to come to Mauritius with a view to settling down after marrying Patricia. The money was wrapped in Mauritian newspapers and bonds, which I have from my previous visits to Mauritius." *Moreover, he said that Inspector T..., whom he was unable to identify earlier, was the boss he referred to in his depositions. "I was upset and confused to the extent that I could not identify him before,"* was the excuse that he gave.

In his sixth (and last) deposition taken on 20 February, in the presence of his attorney Elias Oozerally, he repeated that the foreign currency found in his possession did not come from drug sales. One identification: the driver of the car he rode in was someone by the name of J.L.D.

Can ADSU as a whole be condemned on the basis of this information?

## Mozambique

### Negotiators Reportedly Fail To Reach Consensus

MB1805201491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 May 91

[Text] The negotiators of the Mozambican peace process have failed to reach consensus on the points discussed in Rome. A well-informed source quoted by the Italian press said the mediators will submit a new agenda to the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] representatives before the end of May.

Mozambican Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza, who headed the government delegations to the Rome talks, is scheduled to return to Maputo today where he will give a news conference on the outcome of the talks.

## Namibia

### Joint Administration of Walvis Bay Discussed

MB1705165291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1544 GMT 17 May 91

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek May 17 SAPA—The Namibian and South African Governments have made progress in their talks on the future of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands and have discussed the possibility of joint administration of the enclave and islands pending an eventual settlement of the question. Representatives of the two governments met in Windhoek on Friday.

The delegations, headed by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and South African Foreign

Affairs Minister Pik Botha, respectively, will report back to their governments on the issue and afterwards issue a joint statement.

The two governments also agreed that the middle of the Orange River should be the boundary between their two countries and that a joint technical committee be established to demarcate the boundary.

Representatives of the two governments held their second round of negotiations on the disputed South African port enclave of Walvis Bay, which is administered as part of the Cape Province, and the 12 small islands in Windhoek on Friday. The first talks took place in Cape Town in March.

Mr Gurirab described the meeting as "productive and successful" saying that significant progress had been made and he was happy negotiators "were on the right track".

Namibia had rededicated itself to the negotiations and Mr Gurirab said he strongly believed a settlement would be reached that was satisfactory and amicable to both parties.

Mr Botha said "substantial progress" had been made in the talks conducted in a relaxed manner with everyone trying to understand the other man's point of view. "I'm greatly encouraged because if this is the way we can proceed to resolve differences in southern Africa then the dream of the states of southern Africa working closely together is not such a faraway dream anymore," he said. "Today was another step on that road of better understanding realising there is a good future for us all if we can resolve our problems through negotiation, discussion and understanding." Mr Botha said.

The enclave of Walvis Bay, with its deep water harbour, has a population of about 26,000 people mainly engaged in port-related activities and the fishing industry.

Annexed by Britain in 1878, the enclave was transferred to the Cape Colony of South Africa in 1884 and later transferred to the South West Africa Administration under South Africa in 1922. In 1977 Walvis Bay was transferred back to the Cape Province which is still responsible for its administration.

In terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978 the enclave and the 12 small islands are part of Namibia and must be reintegrated.

The reintegration was, however, not addressed in the UN Resolution 435—concerning Namibia's independence from South Africa which took place in March 1990—and was left to be negotiated at a later stage.

Friday's second round of negotiations were held at the Windhoek country club in the Namibian capital.

**Swaziland****Chief Warns Multiparty System 'Suicidal'**

MB1405101791 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER  
in English 13 May 91 p 1

[Report by Sandile Ntshakala: "'Multi-Party Could Be Suicide for Us'"]

[Text] Changing the present structure of government in favour of a multi-party democracy could be both catastrophic and suicidal for the Kingdom, a chief warned at the weekend.

Prince Hhobohhobo, chief of Emgazini, north of Mankayane, on Saturday [11 May] said the monarchy was the best for Swaziland. He said changing the system in favour of a multi-party democracy would never work.

He said a multi-party democracy could be catastrophic and suicidal for the Kingdom.

Prince Hhobohhobo was speaking during the opening of water supply project in his area. He said multi-party system was definitely not for Swaziland.

He said candidates elected into government through a multi-party system became egocentric at the expense of the state and the people they were supported [as published] to serve.

During the campaigns, he said, the candidates would promise the public heaven and earth, saying they would do this and that, they would do away with this and that to gain favour of the innocent electorate.

## Ivory Coast

### **AFP Provides Details on University Clashes**

*AB1805171491 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT  
18 May 91*

[By Alain Bommenel]

[Text] Abidjan, May 18 (AFP)—Ivory Coast on Saturday denied reports that four students were killed in a crack-down by security forces overnight Friday at Abidjan university, though officials said 180 students had been detained after clashes on the campus—a key opposition stronghold.

Earlier Martial Ahipeaud, Secretary-General of the independent Federation of Students and School Pupils (FESCI), in an account backed up by various witnesses, told AFP that four students had died when security forces burst into the university during the night. He said one student died after being clubbed about the head, another was disembowelled by a soldier, a third was pushed out of a fourth floor window also by soldiers and a fourth died from unknown causes. Mr. Ahipeaud said several female students were raped by soldiers.

At least 10 people were injured in the clashes, according to various sources. A student suffering from concussion was admitted to Yopougon university hospital and four other casualties were admitted to the emergency unit at Cocody university hospital, medical sources said.

The Ivory Coast League of Human Rights said seven people had been admitted to Cocody hospital including a young girl who fell two floors while trying to escape from soldiers.

An AFP reporter saw a student being hauled away by paratroopers who were beating him with belts. Other students took refuge in neighborhood cafes. According to witnesses at the scene, soldiers arrived at the university shortly before midnight Friday and brutally dispersed a meeting organised by the FESCI.

The students scattered and managed to escape taking advantage of a power cut in the area which plunged the university into darkness. However, the soldiers came back two hours later and burst into the students' living quarters. Witnesses said they smashed their way into dormitories and studies and ransacked the contents, tearing up the students' file and books and dragging out the students. Several students were injured jumping out of windows to escape their pursuers. Others were viciously beaten up by the soldiers who also reportedly raped several girls, according to various accounts. One student said he saw a young girl covered in blood being carried away by her parents.

Large numbers of soldiers were posted Saturday on the campus located in the residential Cocody neighborhood of Abidjan. The disturbances first broke out at the university on Wednesday when a group of youths armed with knives burst into a press conference given by the FESCI. The arrival of security forces led to clashes with

the students. Students said the youths who disrupted the FESCI meeting were "toughs" sometimes hired as vigilantes by officials of the ruling Democratic Party. On Friday security forces dispersed a student protest march and 11 students were injured according to FESCI sources.

### **Government 'Profoundly Indignant'**

*AB1805213891 Abidjan Radiodiffusion-Television  
Ivoirienne Radio in French 1930 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] We have been the subject of quite a number of reports broadcast by certain foreign radios and fueled by foreign news agencies operating in our country—reports bearing on the event which occurred last night in the Yopougon university residence hall. We have with us here in the studio Mr. Alhassane Salif N'Diaye, minister of scientific research, technical education, and professional training, who is acting minister for Mr. Bamba Vamoussa, minister of national education. Mr. Minister, good evening. What is the situation, really?

[N'Diaye] Thank you. According to reports published by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, AFP, and taken up by foreign radios, an intervention by the security forces on the night of 17 May at Yopougon University residence hall claimed four lives and left several students in that residence hall injured.

The director of the regional office of AFP, who wrote this dispatch, actually acknowledged that he received his information by telephone from Mr. Paul Arnaud of the weekly newspaper LE NOUVELLE HORIZON; Mr. Bamba Morifere, a leader of the Ivorian Socialist Party; and Mr. Martial Ahipeaud, secretary general of the Federation of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast.

The Ivorian Government is profoundly indignant at these false allegations propagated by certain circles of the opposition, which tend to cause disorder in our country and compromise the current academic year. The government challenges anyone to name any of the alleged victims.

What happened exactly? The night of 17 May, a few students at the Yopougon University residence hall, after acts of hooliganism, clashed with the law enforcement agents who had come to restore tranquility. About a hundred of these students were picked up and later released after their identities had been checked.

The government of the Republic wishes to remind everyone that in this period of economic hardship for our country it will continue relentlessly to ensure that life and property is protected in the various residence halls to allow the academic year to run smoothly. Furthermore, the government reaffirms that no disorder or act of hooliganism will be tolerated in the various educational institutions, and that any student lawbreakers will be dismissed forthwith. Thank you.

## Liberia

### Sawyer on General Situation, NPFL, ECOMOG

AB1705142091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] The interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, says the government will continue to pursue all avenues to bring lasting peace to Liberia. Dr. Sawyer said although the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] was yet to respond to the latest proposals made to it by the interim government last April, the government is still making efforts through [words indistinct] to governments initiatives toward resolving the crisis. Dr. Sawyer said the interim government had also made contacts with the governments of the Ivory Coast and other governments believed to be supporters of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (?toward finding) solutions to the Liberian crisis. While negotiations of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries [words indistinct] with the creation of the interim government, Dr. Sawyer said ECOWAS countries [words indistinct] his government (?as the legitimate) government. He said in a message yesterday these countries involved were doing efforts to resolve the Liberian crisis.

On the economic front, Dr. Sawyer disclosed that the interim government has not received any amount of economic aid from [words indistinct]. The president revealed that the interim government was making considerable progress in [words indistinct] against the Government of Liberia. As far as [words indistinct], the interim government is the legitimate government representing the interests of this country in such matters, the president said.

Concerning the situation in the country and the role of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in resolving the Liberian crisis, Dr. Sawyer explained that the interim government has been informed that ECOMOG was [words indistinct] parties to the conflict. The LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, quoting Dr. Sawyer, said while the forum may appear to be working slowly, he expressed optimism that ECOMOG would succeed in achieving the deserved results in the shortest possible time. The interim president has never qualified the ECOMOG as a regional peacekeeping force in Liberia, does not take (?advice) from the interim government of National Unity in Liberia except as its field commander, Major General Rufus Kupolati. On the question of disarming the [words indistinct] Armed Forces of Liberia, Dr. Sawyer said the government could not advocate the disarming of the Armed Forces of Liberia and [words indistinct] National Patriotic Front of Liberia [words indistinct]. The president repeated his government's commitment for the reconstruction, resettlement, and the rehabilitation of Liberians from foreign parts.

Meanwhile, the interim president says his government will not be intimidated by a threat from any individual or group, especially the NPFL. He said the interim

government has a mandate which it undertakes seriously and that it will not accept or subscribe to gimmicks from anyone or group. According to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, Dr. Sawyer made the remarks yesterday when he held his first press conference since taking office last March.

On Mr. Taylor's claims to the presidency of Liberia, Dr. Sawyer said the government wanted (?clear-cut suggestions) from the NPFL and that Mr. Taylor should take his claims to the ballot box during the ensuing elections and other subsequent elections in the country. He said the government would not accept any arrangement that would tend to institutionalize the partitioning of the country, adding: This is one country, indivisible.

Concerning looting in Monrovia and its environs, Dr. Sawyer disclosed that he had directed the Justice Ministry and the police to [word indistinct] strictly and decisively against people found looting private homes as well as other institutions and structures.

On the cabinet, Dr. Sawyer announced that his cabinet, which resigned recently at his request, will continue to function until the reconstitution of the cabinet.

Meanwhile, the Interim Government of National Unity has said it would not prevent the Liberian press from performing its duties in the country. This government will never arrest or detain journalists because such acts are contrary to the ideals of the government, the interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, said at the press conference yesterday. He reiterated the government's commitment to inspiring the local press to supervise its own affairs and accredit its members in the country. Dr. Sawyer noted that the government would not compromise this commitment and said that the press had a social responsibility to keep. This, he said, could be achieved if journalists respect the ethics of journalism of the journalism profession. The university professor said while the government may disagree with the press on a number of issues, it will never take any action in muzzling the press. According to the Liberian leader, the press is recognized as one of those institutions that have fought for democracy in Liberia. The press, the president said, suffered persecution in the past for doing its work. Our government will ensure that this never happens again, the president assured media personnel.

### Outlines Conditions for Meeting Taylor

AB1805121091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 18 May 91

[Text] The president has been outlining conditions under which he would meet the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Charles Taylor. Addressing [word indistinct] and foreign journalists recently at a press conference in Monrovia, Dr. Sawyer said he would meet Mr. Taylor provided background preparatory talks were held and that such a meeting with Mr. Taylor (?would be held) within the framework of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan for Liberia.



According to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, Dr. Sawyer disclosed that he had made this known to American Congressman Mervyn Dymally in his recent visit to Liberia to confer with senior members of the interim government. Dr. Sawyer made it clear that the interim government would never agree to any arrangement that would encourage the partition of Liberia. He said the interim government is an outgrowth of the ECOWAS peace plan for Liberia.

Dr. Sawyer has meanwhile again appealed to Mr. Taylor to open up the highways throughout the country to facilitate the free movement of citizens. He said such an act on the part of the NPFL leader will demonstrate the [words indistinct] which the NPFL has always pledged to uphold.

#### **AFL Assistance to Sierra Leone Troops Denied**

*AB1805121391 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 18 May 91*

[Text] The chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], Lieutenant General Hezekiah Bowen, has told local and international journalists that no group of officers of the AFL are assisting Sierra Leonean troops in beating back rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]-backed armed incursion into that country. [Words indistinct] reports that soldiers of the AFL were fighting alongside the Sierra Leonean Army. Gen. Bowen said he had traveled to Freetown and received information that the people who are involved are Liberian refugees who (?were being drafted into) the system.

Gen. Bowen disclosed that about 600 (?liaison) soldiers are stranded in Sierra Leone and are awaiting repatriation. According to him, he has already requested the authorities of the Sierra Leone Army to serve him with the list of Liberian refugees who are said to be fighting on the side of their army to crush the NPFL occupation from Sierra Leone.

#### **New Organization To Assist in Search for Peace**

*AB1805084291 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 16 May 91*

[Text] A new organization known as the People to People Contact for Peace, PPCP, has been formed by prominent Liberians to assist with the on-going efforts to finding speedy and lasting solutions to the Liberian crisis. The chairman and spokesman of the organization, Mr. (Rudolph Sherman), told the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, yesterday that his organization [words indistinct] peace efforts.

We primarily see ourselves as a stimulating force that will galvanize the Liberian people so that all efforts can be made to achieve peace, he said. According to him, the PPCP, which was organized recently, is nonpartisan and [word indistinct] and seeks to achieve peace in Liberia

through continuous dialogue with all parties to the conflict as well as friends of Liberia both in and out of the country.

Mr. (Sherman) said the PPCP is preparing to travel to the West African subregion to meet heads of state, influential individuals, and international organizations to resolve the Liberian crisis and restore (?greater) peace to the nation. The People to People Contact for Peace chairman, who praised the interim government of Dr. Amos Sawyer and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] for the current level of peace achieved so far, noted that Liberians are concerned with the apparent stalemate in the peace process, which is affecting lives and property.

#### **Mali**

#### **Toure on Outcome of Libyan, Algerian Talks**

*AB1805093291 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 14 May 91*

[Text] This afternoon, Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, the head of state, returned to Bamako following his visit to Libya and Algeria. The chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP] was welcomed on arrival by Mr. Bakary Karambe, Prime Minister Soumana Sacko, cabinet members, and the dean of the diplomatic corps. Here are Lt. Col. Amadou Toumani Toure's conclusions concerning his visit. He was speaking to our correspondent, Djibril Mbodj. It must be noted that the private press also took part in the visit.

[Begin recording] [Toure] This an opportunity for me to thank the leadership and the people who welcomed us. We had an excellent visit, and on behalf of our people, the CTSP, and our government, we thank them.

First, concerning the visit to Libya: The CSTP and I received an official invitation. In Libya, we explained to the Libyan leadership, notably the Libyan leader and people, the causes and development of events that Mali experienced in March 1991. Secondly, it was the occasion for us to visit our injured. Fifty-seven of them have been evacuated to Libya with the help of Libya. I was very happy to visit (?18) of them and convey to them the greetings and encouragements of our people, and by the same token, to thank the Libyan people for this gesture of solidarity and friendship.

Still with the Libyans, we discussed several issues, mainly security and bilateral issues—that is to say, relations between Mali and Libya. In this regard, Libya immediately agreed to provide us with the first portion, an emergency aid package of \$3 million. We thank the Libyan people for that.

We also made it a point to meet the Malian community and our many friends to explain what happened and then discuss with the Libyan authorities the ways and means for securing their property and lives.

The second leg of our trip was to Algeria. It was a friendly working visit. We also discussed the causes and development of events which took place in our country in March 1991, on the one hand, and on the other hand, to reaffirm the bonds of cooperation between Mali and Algeria. We also wanted to revive in Libya and Algeria the subregional organization—I mean the Organization of States Bordering the Sahara Desert. I think it is the ideal framework for cooperation and restoration of long-standing peace and improved security.

The last leg of my visit was to Burkina Faso. During this stopover in Ouagadougou, we wanted to express our gratitude to the Burkinabe people and their leaders for their gesture of solidarity, which was very noble and very African. It is not so much for the importance of this aid; it is rather for their interest in our situation. The Burkinabe authorities immediately showed interest in our situation and very symbolically exhibited the principle of South-South cooperation. We took this opportunity to stop over in Ouagadougou to express our gratitude to the Burkinabe people and authorities.

[Mbodj] Mr. President, the situation in the north of our country, notably the security in the Sixth and Seventh regions, was the focus of your discussions with your Libyan and Algerian counterparts. Facing the persistence of this problem, have you noted any interest on the part of your counterparts to find a quick and suitable solution to this security problem?

[Toure] As far as Libya is concerned, we had four meetings with the leaders. During these meetings, we thoroughly reviewed the security issues in the northern region and the Sahara. The Libyan people and their leader agreed to make the necessary efforts to find a quick and suitable solution to the situation in the north.

Secondly, Libya herself proposed reactivating the Organization of the States Bordering the Sahara Desert [words indistinct]. Each member country will be committed to it because it is not only peace and security we need, but also development.

As for my visit to Algeria, we discussed the same issues. Algeria also agreed on the need for security and reiterated its commitment to the Tamanrasset Agreement that was jointly signed in January by Mali and Algeria, and the two countries pledged to find a suitable and lasting peaceful solution to that problem.

Organizations will be created—economic organizations in the northern region of Mali—that is, in the south of Algeria—and we believe that at the end of the meeting during which these organizations will be set up, reconciliation and lasting solutions will be reached.

In addition, all Malian (?regional) authorities will be invited to attend this congress. This will be the expression of our goodwill and to show that once we are engaged on the path of democracy, we will go all the way and no circumstances whatsoever will delay the results.

The only struggle, the only debate needed here is that of ideas. That is what we wanted to reaffirm during our visits.

[Seydou Traore, FORUM newspaper] This is the first time the private press has been abroad with a presidential delegation. Does this mean that we are now on the path to recognition of the private press?

[Toure] The private press has imposed itself and this is an opportunity to congratulate this press for its courage, self-denial, and above all, if I may use this word, their militancy during all the incidents. It should be recalled that this private press has played an important role in the process that led to the fall of Moussa Traore. We had a plane that was graciously offered to us, there was enough room for all, and I believed there was also room for the private press. [end recording]

### **Tuareg Movement Claims Responsibility for Attacks**

LD1705111391 Paris International Service  
in French 0530 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] In Mali, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Azaouad, a Tuareg rebellion movement, claims responsibility, and I quote, for all the attacks carried out against the Armed Forces and the administration of colonial tendency in Gao and Tombouctou. The front has also denounced the pursuit of the Tuaregs carried out by the Malian Armed Forces. It believes that the Malian Government is adopting double standards by speaking about national reconciliation and simultaneously not doing anything to bring it about.

At the same time, it was learned that the Malian authorities have set up an eighth region in the extreme north of the country, a region inhabited by the Tuaregs. According to Bamako, it is a question of speeding up the decentralization movement and the participation of the population in the running of public affairs.

## **Nigeria**

### **Babangida on Need To 'Shun Regional Dichotomy'**

AB1805154791 Dakar PANA in English 1531 GMT  
18 May 91

[Text] Kaduna (Nigeria), 18 May (NAN/PANA)—Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida Saturday in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, called on Nigerians to restore the true spirit of Christianity and Islam and shun regional dichotomy and religious bigotry.

Speaking at the launching of the N120 million (about 14 million US dollars) appeal fund for the building of Arewa House in memory of late Sardauna of Sokoto, Sir Ahmadu Bello, the president said that while the name showed its northernness, its functions and operations should transcend the bounds of the northern states and its values extended to the entire country.

He said that it was only by so doing that the spirit of oneness and integration would be felt by all citizens inspiring them to greater heights of unity and national development.

He said there was need for Nigerians to emphasise and practice religious tolerance as preached by leaders like the late Bello.

The president noted that religious tolerance as was established during the Sokoto Caliphate, was transformed into real practice by the late Bello who encouraged peaceful coexistence.

The greatest lesson that could be drawn from the lifestyle of late Bello, the president said, was his exemplary ability to bring peoples of different religious, cultural and political leanings together.

### **Christians Warn Against Domination by Muslims**

*AB1605232091 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT  
16 May 91*

[Text] Lagos, May 16 (AFP)—The actions of some Moslems in Nigeria were overtaking the patience of Christians in the country who did not want to be treated as second class citizens, press reports here Thursday quoted the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) as saying.

"It is true that our incredible patience, in the face of agonising suffering, has been misinterpreted as cowardice or docility. It has made our attackers and their supporters describe us as the proverbial toothless dogs" CAN said.

"While Christians and other peace-loving Nigerians continue to hope that the Federal Government will take appropriate steps to ensure that no one religion is imposed on Nigerians, there have in fact been concrete moves, behind the curtains, to hand over Nigeria permanently to Islam," the president of CAN, Archbishop Anthony Olubunmi Okogie stated Wednesday at a news conference.

The recent visit to Nigeria of Iranian Chief Justice Ayatollah Yazdi was to streamline the process of enshrining the shari'ah (Islamic Law) into the Nigerian legal system, he said.

The CAN urged the Nigerian military government to state categorically if Nigeria was a member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) as claimed last week by the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, the chief Moslem organ in the country, the reports said.

Because of the controversy generated by Nigeria's past attendance at OIC meetings, the nation, officially a secular state, had stopped attending. President Ibrahim Babangida had said last year.

A CAN delegation last April 29 visited Bauchi, the scene of last month's religious riots in which about 1,000 people died and scores of churches and houses were burnt down.

At the end of the visit, Archbishop Okogie, who led the delegation, appealed to aggrieved Christians in the Moslem-dominated state not to seek revenge.

### **Government Lifts Ban on British Petroleum**

*AB1805151791 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 1800 GMT 15 May 91*

[Excerpt] The Federal Government has lifted the ban placed on British Petroleum 12 years ago because of its dealings with apartheid South Africa. The minister of petroleum resources, Professor Jubril Aminu, said at a news briefing in Lagos today that the action became necessary because the issues which originally generated the ban have changed significantly. Correspondent Alex Odjor was at the briefing.

[Odjor] The issues include Zimbabwean and Namibian independence and the current political social reform now taking place in South Africa. It is against these and other developments in the racist enclave that the Federal Government has to reexamine the situation and decided that the British oil company, BP, be allowed to return to Nigeria and commence oil exploration. Prof. Aminu stated that the Federal Government's gesture was also as the result of many important developments that have taken place, especially in the relationship between Nigeria and the United Kingdom. These include two state visits to the United Kingdom by two presidents of Nigeria, and that of Prince Phillip of Britain, the prince and princess of Wales, and the former British prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, to Nigeria. Others are the seminar in Nigeria and London to attract British investors into the petroleum sector of the nation's economy, and the British Government's support in the implementation of Nigeria's Structural Adjustment Program, SAP. The minister, however, stated that the Federal Government's decision to lift the ban on British Petroleum should not be misconstrued. [passage omitted]

### **Sierra Leone**

#### **Liberian Rebels Reportedly 'Neutralized'**

*AB1805180391 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT  
18 May 91*

[Excerpt] Bo, Sierra Leone, May 18 (AFP)—Sierra Leone and Guinean troops have "neutralized" a threat by Liberian rebels to villages in Sierra Leone's Tongo district, a defence ministry spokesman said in this southern province capital Saturday.

The spokesman confirmed that rebels had made "several unsuccessful attempts to overrun" a Sierra Leone army barracks at Daru, but had been pushed back on Thursday by the country's troops, backed by the Guineans and by villagers who have formed civil defence committees. An eyewitness said a large rebel force was completely wiped out with no losses among the troops. In the Tongo region, which was now "quiet," government forces had



put a "number of rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) out of action", the spokesman said.

NPFL leader Charles Taylor has denied any part in rebel insurgency across the border in southern districts of Sierra Leone. But the claim was refuted here Saturday by a captured rebel recruit, who also gave an insight into the operational method of the rebels. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that rebel chief administrators were injecting large doses of cocaine into forced conscripts which leave them drugged for days, carrying out their operations on Saturdays and Sundays. The recruit said that looted goods from border towns and villages in Sierra Leone are shared among the rebels while the

choicest goods are carried into Liberia for "onward transmission to our overlord Charles Taylor."

"Some of our comrades are now engaged in mining diamonds after scaring away miners from pits," he added. The rebel also disclosed that a Roman Catholic priest he named as Father Wyiah, who was captured by the rebels three weeks ago, in Pujehun has been forced to become a driver for the guerrillas.

The military spokesman said local people had set up civil defence units in districts around such major southern towns as Pujehun, Kailahun on the eastern part of the border and Bonthe, up the coast towards the capital Freetown. [passage omitted]

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